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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,280—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th April.
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 14, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st March, 1898. Agents.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

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SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
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CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
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Application to

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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 21st April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 19th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	15th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON ALGOA BAY CAPE TOWN	MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporite	5,000	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

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			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of 50		per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia " 50		"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo 25		"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo 25		"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
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The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

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FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH AND GUMS, KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

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It is an EXQUISITE PREPARATION of various Fine Herbal Extracts, and is confidently

RECOMMENDED for the use of EVERY PERSON OF REFINED TASTE.

It POSSESSES CLEANSING and ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES of the FIRST ORDER, removes all discolouration and tartar from the enamel of the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delicate aroma to the breath.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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FOR SALE

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
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Do. No. II	"	0	14
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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	"
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Theosophy.
Travels.
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Veterinary Science.
Vine Growing.
Voyages.
Weights and Measures.
Xylography.
Yachting.
Zoology.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mrs. A. CONROY TAURINES has PURCHASED the STUDIO of E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street, and she will carry on business on the same premises under the style of E. TAURINES.—The 14th day of April, 1898.

CAPTAIN and VAIDYA,
Solicitors for Mrs. A. Conroy Taurines.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1898, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patell, and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 23rd April, to Tuesday, the 10th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th April, 1898.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELVETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday, the 25th April, 1898, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Satement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in place of one who retires.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 23rd April, to Tuesday, the 10th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1898.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

LOCAL DIRECTORS.

The Hon. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

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SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and artistic French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, designed and executed by the owner, plain glassware, Wedgewood and Minton porcelainware, rich electro-platedware by Elkington and Mappin, upright iron grand piano, rich in tone, by Soundy, very old China flower vases and jars, half size billiard table by Roberts, with balls, cues, etc., real bronze Paris clock with side candelabras, beautiful palms for table and hall decoration, first-rate standing and table lamps, Persian carpets, elegant fretwork, wall brackets, etc., interchangeable gun and rifle in case, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The palms will be sold at 3 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte.

A few skins of black bear, leopard, hyæna, goat and sheep, also a box of birds.

5 cases electrozone and 5 cases ineditrina disinfestants.

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, sofas, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, etc.

By order of the Administrator-General—The effects of the late Mr. N. G. Rossidas, consisting of wearing apparel, portmanteau, and sundries.

Also the effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of gold chain with locket.

Also the effects of the late Ebrahim Hajee Esmail, consisting of book-cutting machine, wardrobe, scissors, marble slabs, iron presses, etc.

On account of the concerned—

1 case Potosi Silver Company's plated spoons and forks and G. Wostonholm and Son's table and dessert knives.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand victoria and 1 second-hand brougham of a deceased doctor.
1 light pony-cart with hood.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
2 thorough-bred fox-terrier dog and slut, good ratters, nicely marked, no vice.

A few new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles with pneumatic tyres.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 200 BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Gill and Co., by order of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and on account and at the risk of Marwari Govindas Lachmandas.

200 full-pressed bales good machine-ginned Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, D. B. C. F. hammerless gun, musical box, iron safe, strong-built victoria, handsome bay waler and harness, ice-box standing table lamps, large photographic camera, 8-inch by 5 inch, small tent, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Solicitor to Government, leaving India.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE IN JAMLEE MOHOLLA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Vussonjee Tokersey, and on account and at the risk of the legal representative of the mortgagor Gunoo Crustnajee Laud, deceased, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of December 1880.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting towards the west side of Jamlee Moholla Street without the fort in the new town in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six square yards (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the passage and the house of Dada Anijba, on or towards the West by the old Jamlee Moholla, on or towards the North by the house of Gunpat Crostnajee, and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Muqba and Ebrahim Sullemanjee, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece of land or ground with the messuages hereditaments and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 62 and assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 29 and are now in the obcupatton of the legal representative of the said GUNNOO CRUSTNAJEE Laud deceased, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagees solicitors, Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Nobie at their office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 15th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16 inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also on account of the concerned, severn closets, sireen closets with metal arms, snbitas closets, dealwood seats, disinfectants, glass chambers, hydraulic and automatic cisterns, reversible ball valves, joints, electro-blocks, drain plugs, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong pony-cart with hood.
1 handsome strong nearly new vis-a-vis suitable for a single horse.
1 handsome grey waler mare, 8 years old, 15-3, goes well in harness.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 bay waler gelding, very clever across country, up to 16 stone, practically sound.

The property of J. W. ORR, Esq., proceeding to Europe—

1 Lightstylish new victoria with a powerful showy bay waler, 15-2 7 years, certificate serviceable sound free from vice, snaffle mouth, excellent hack for a lady.

Also 1 light dog-cart with new wheels.

The property of William Graves Esq.

1 bay waler gelding, excellent trapper, in regular work with harness.

1. strong dog-cart made by "Cosser," Kurrachee, to be sold separately or together.

1. second-hand strng landau, iu good order.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, under instructions from Mr. Ahmed Abdulla Bezad and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchund Kallidas.—

One parcel of superior jeewan pearls. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th April, 1898.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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OF THE
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At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

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NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says —The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in he world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories. The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened to traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to The Manager.
Glenview Hotel,
Coonoor.
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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph MMM
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus, Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxeux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . . M. O'Neill ne discute pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif. —"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier. 96.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. St. Rs. 8, 6

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS................ £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 28
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 1
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions............As. 8 per

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 2 „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.......................... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ [illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 18
Half-yearly 9
Quarterly 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietors" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,267 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Halfyearly.	
Ahmedabad adv.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,670
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	530
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	600
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,005
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	520
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs'	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,040
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	510
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6	105
Morarji Goculdas	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	845
Ripon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	253
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sebapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	355
Munmar M	00	250	a	15	265
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	555
New Indian	4,00	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkert	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,535
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	185
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	,,	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-5
Do. do. new	,,	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-6
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-4
Sovereigns	,,	15-3
Do. Dragons	,,	15-2
Bar Silver 17	,,	70-4
Do. 17½	,,	71-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 6-26m., 7-25a. Low water, 1-5m., 0-35a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Mahableshwar, 2-30 p.m. (Railway time).
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, &c Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

ABSCONDING INMATE OF A REFORMATORY.—Govind Sowla, aged twenty years, an inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory, absconded from that institution at a quarter to 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual Yachts' Handicap and Tomtit Class races to-morrow (Saturday). Starts at 3-45 and 4 p.m., respectively. Entries will close at noon, to-day, as usual.

BURGLARY AT CHURNEY ROAD.—Ragoonath Narayen, a Hindu, residing at Churney Road, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night his place was broken into and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 135, were stolen from a wooden box, which was also forced open.

A BUTELLA STRANDED.—On Wednesday morning, a butella, in charge of tindal Nathu Diwar, was sailing towards the Customs Bunder, laden with 936 bags of salt, when she struck against a rock and shifted one of her planks and almost immediately after filled in with water, but did not sink. She was subsequently towed by a steam launch into the Bori Bunder Basin. The damage is not known.

BURGLARY AT DONGREE.—Bhimsey Govindji, a Hindu, residing in a room on the second floor of a house at Dongree Street, went to sleep on his master's pehdi on the night of the 13th instant, and on returning home on the following morning, discovered the lock open and the door ajar. On entering the room, complainant found that two of his boxes had been forced open and their contents strewn about the floor. Gold and silver ornaments and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 405, had been stolen. The complainant, it appears, began to sleep at his master's pehdi, which is in the same locality, since the death of his wife, which occurred a few days ago.

BURGLARY AT PYDHOWNIE.—Mauladin Goolam, a Mahomedan, residing on the first floor of a house at Pydhownie Road, on leaving his bed on Wednesday morning found his metal watch, which was hanging to a nail in the wall of his room, missing. On looking about the room, he further discovered his coat, in the pockets of which were currency notes and cash, to the amount of Rs. 128 had been stolen. The thief, it is believed, obtained an entrance to the room through an open window, facing into the sweepers' gully, by climbing a waste-water pipe. The total value of the property stolen, including the watch and coat, is Rs. 136-4-0.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Am Schonen Strand der Elbe	Vollstedt
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Reminiscences of The Gaiety		Meyer Lutz
Valse	Sweet Briar	Lowthian
Aria (Euphonion Solo)	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Galop	Dance de Cosaques	Michiels

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., L.C.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Thana District, on Monday, the 4th inst. Mr Narayan Bhawanrao Powgi, Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of Salsette, Thana Taluka, is transferred to Dohad, in the District of Panch Mahals, Gujerat, where he will receive Rs. 315, including the First Class Magisterial allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem. Mr. Soobhan Khan, late Subedar belonging to the 4th Bombay Rifles, has been appointed Chief Instructor of the Armed Police at the Thana Head-quarter station from the 1st instant.—At the quarterly meeting of the Thana Municipality held in the Municipal Hall, Mamlatdar's Kutchery, yesterday, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Managing Committee for quarter ending 30th June:—Messrs. Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar (chairman), Merwanjee Nowrojee Antia, Cowasjee Byramjee Diwecha, and Tribhowandas Jamnadas Vanee.—At the instance of Azam Mahomed Allee, head constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, a Dhera, named Tookaram, employed as a porter at the Thana Railway station, is being tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana for stealing a turban from the third class waiting room on Sunday last, belonging to a peon employed at Messrs. J. H. Rustomjee and Company of Bombay.—Plague cases occurred in Thana at the following places:—At Kalwa, a Vanee died of plague, and in Kotoba's Wada, near Wadia Dispensary, a Maratha died on Wednesday; in Lalbagh, Makan Darjee, and in a shed a Marwadee, died on Thursday; in Mahagiri Street, a Musalman, named Jiawoodeen, died on Friday and his son on Saturday last; on the Bombay Road, a Maratha woman died on Monday; and in Bazaar Street, Pandrinath Sonar died yesterday. A Mahar woman residing in Tembee Street was sent to the Plague Hospital by order of the Plague authority on Wednesday, and Mr. Edaljee Guzdar's grand-daughter, living in Agiary Street, was removed to the Parsee Plague Hospital in Seedee Baugh for medical treatment on Sunday last. There were forty-five persons under observation in the Segregation Camp near the Railway station yesterday. The thermometer readings ranged from 78 to 102 degrees in the shade on Thursday and 80 to 99 degrees on Saturday last.—The camp of Mr. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present in the Bassein Taluka.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT B. A. G. SHELLEY, R.E., reverts to the Imperial Establishment.

COLONEL W. T. SHONE and Captain P. E. Dixon R. E., are posted to the Military Works Department. Bombay Command.

CAPTAIN G. C. DOWELL, RA., officiates as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery-vice Captain Johnson, proceeded on leave.

THE following officers are returning to duty from leave in England; Lieutenant-Colonel K. M. Fos 28th Madras Infantry; Captains J. C. Erck, 23rd Madras Infantry, and W. H. D. Rich, Commissariat Department; Lieutenants J. A. Wilson, 44th Gurkhas, G. R. Oakes, 28th Madras Infantry, E. T. Browne, 6th Madras Infantry, and E. Kirkpatrick, 6th Punjab Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Swaine, Indian Medical Service.

W. G. WILLS, the popular and the versatile poet, dramatist, painter, and novelist, has been dead six years. His biography, written by his brother, the Rev. Freeman Wills, will be issued very shortly by Messrs. Longmans and Co. It is thirty-two years since his "Man o' Airlie" was put upon the boards. Many a successful play of Wills's has been produced since then. His "Olivia" was a great hit. His "Charles I.," so often revived, remains the only metrical play which in this generation has held the stage. The biographer has not been at any loss for interesting material.

THIS season a preponderance of white will be worn. In the evening (says the writer of "Woman's World" in the *St James' Gazette*) white satin still proves the best possible background to old lace and jewelled embroidery, brought into great prominence by touches of bright-hued velvet. Many bodices will have white chiffon vests for every-day wear, most intricately treated with bouillonnes and small gatherings of narrow ribbon, edging either white or black lace or both. Tea-gowns, or full-dress high gowns, which they have now become, will be made more of white brocade draped with lace than anything else. Italian point of the butter shade is what is most in demand, and this covers the high collar band, forms a cape upon the shoulders, follows the outline of the waist with the such end starting just beneath the shoulder-blade. The full sacque back and front formed of a deep flounce of lace from the bust to the waist is another style, which is frequently repeated in black lace over a white chiffon bodice. Great ingenuity has been brought to bear on the various buckles and ornaments which keep the folds of lace in place. They never seem to have any definite position, but may figure on shoulders and waists, at the neck and waist, and any part of front or back of the bodice. Great ingenuity has been expended in combining narrow ribbons and to laces form the garnitures a la mode.

HAIR NAIL BATH, and TOOTH BRUSHES, COMBS, MIRRORS, SPRAY PRODUCERS, PERFUME and SALTS BOTTLES, and every requisite for the TOILET TABLE. A LARGE STOCK of the finest goods at moderate prices always on show. CHOICE PRESENTS, KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"HOW TO BE HAPPY, THOUGH MARRIED."—That is a secret which many would like to possess. And yet it is so far our of out reach! After all, health is the best guarantee of a happy married life, and with found health on both sides it will be mainly one's own fault in happiness does not ensue. Then, husbands and wives, purify your blood, invigorate your nerve, promote the healthy action of your liver, cure your headaches restore your appetite, banish flatulency, indigestion and low spirits by the use of the world-famed Holloway's Pills. If at any time you suffer from gout, rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, or sore throat, use freely Holloway's Ointment. It has cured millions; it will cure you.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting and the distribution of prizes to the successful boys and girls of the above institution came off, yesterday afternoon, in the premises of the school, Hornby Road, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott being in the chair. A programme of songs and physical drills having been creditably gone through by the students, the Rev. Charles Gilder, the secretary of the institution, read the following report:—

There were, on the 31st December last, 60 boarders in the two Schools, of whom 34 were boys and 26 were girls, as against 63 children on the corresponding date in 1896, and 80 the previous year. Twenty-eight children were on the Free List, and for 30 children only a portion of the cost of maintenance has been paid or promised by parents or guardians. Only one child is fully paid for at the rate of Rs. 18 monthly; and one child is partly maintained on the interest of the late Rev. Chas. Green's Scholarship Fund. One child has recently been brought on the Dr. Blaney Scholarship Trust. During the year 16 boarders were admitted and 19 were withdrawn. There were, on the 31st December, 21 day-scholars (3 boys and 17 girls) in the Schools. The actual school attendance (inclusive of day-scholars) was 80, as against 82 in 1896, and 102 the previous year. The Institution was inspected on the 15th December by Mr. J. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N. D. Of the Boys' School, of which Mr. J. Ezekiel had charge as Head Master, Mr. Oliver reports:—Standard VII.—The boys did fairly well in English Poetry, English Composition, and Arithmetic, and well English History and Algebra. The maps were well drawn, and the exercise books neatly written. Standard IV.—The boys possess a fairly good knowledge of English and a good knowledge of Arithmetic. The copy-books were well written. Standard III.—The boys acquitted them-selves fairly well in English and Recitation, and well in geography and arithmetic. Standards II and I.—The children possess a fairly good elementary knowledge of English, Geography, and Arithmetic. The copies were written fairly well. Mr. Oliver adds:—"The domestic arrangements in the School, and the arrangements for the maintenance of order and discipline, are satisfactory."

Of the Girls' School, under Mrs. Clancy, the Head Mistress, Mr. Oliver writes:—Standard VII.—The girls did well in English Poetry, Indian History, and Algebra. The exercise books were written fairly well. Standard V.—The girls possess a good elementary knowledge of English, Geography, and Arithmetic. The exercise-books were neatly written. Standard IV.—The girls acquitted themselves well in English Recitation, Geography, and Arithmetic, and fairly well in dictation. The copy-books were written fairly well. Standard III.—The girls possess a good elementary knowledge of English, Geography, and Arithmetic, and they did fairly well in Recitation. The copies were written fairly well. Standards II. and I.—The childern were imperfectly acquainted with English, but they did fairly well in Arithmetic, Geography, and Recitation. The copies of Standard II. were written fairly well. Mr. Oliver also states:—"The girls in this School are taught physical drill and singing, at which they are fairly proficient." The Grant-in-aid of the previous nine years was renewed, namely, Boys' School, Rs. 761; and Girls' School, Rs. 843—Total, Rs. 1,604. The Schools were examined in Religious Knowledge by the Rev. C. E. Gardner, S.S.J.E., who reports that, on the whole, the boys passed very creditably. Father Gardner concludes his report on the Boys School as follows:—"The large number of questions attempted, if not always answered in all the classes, was very satisfactory." Of the Girls' School, Father Gardner states:—"I cannot speak too highly of the proficiency of the children in this School in the sacred subjects in which I was privileged to examine them. Among the thirty children who were presented not one failed. The fulness of the answers surprised me. I was also particularly pleased with the reverence with which the answers were given." The Boys Cricket Club has won four matches out of nine during the year: one boy also carrying off the 2nd Prize in the 220 yards race arranged by the Bombay High School Athletic Association. The cadet Company, although a very small one, has succeeded in winning the two highest prizes for class firing and attendance at parades. The Head Mastership of the Boys' School having become vacant at the end of the year, the Rev. R. S. Spooner, Head Master of St. Saviour's Anglo-Vernacular Mission School, Ahmednuggur, was selected to fill the post. He joined his appointment on the 1st January, 1898. The subscriptions and donations received for the General Fund, including a special gift of Rs. 500 from Sir George Cotton, have amounted to Rs. 5,533-0-0, as against Rs. 4,733-12-3 in 1896, being an increase of Rs. 800-3-9. There has been a slight decrease in the Church offertories, Rs. 1,536-5-4 having been received in 1897 against Rs. 1,654-2-6 in the previous year. The payments received on account of boarders have decreased from Rs. 3,755-2-8 in 1896 to Rs. 5,013-10-0 in 1897. Government have contributed Rs. 1,040 towards the board and education of destitute children on the Committee's hands, being one-third of their actual cost to the funds. The funds have again been substantially helped from the proceeds of concerts and other entertainments at Bombay, Mahableshwur and Lanouli, given in aid of the Institution, Rs. 1,220 having been realized from this source.

The total income of the General Fund from all sources has been Rs. 18,555-3-7, and the year's expenditure has been Rs. 17,251-14-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,303-4-11 in favour of the Institution. The Rev. C. M. Barham having proceeded on three months' leave to England in June last, and having subsequently resigned the office of Honorary Secretary on his appointment as Acting Chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, the Rev. C. Gilder was elected to Officiate as Secretary of the Institution. The Committee desire to offer their best acknowledments to the members of the Ladies' Committee for their supervision of the domestic arrangements of both Schools, Mrs. Douglas, the Lady President, having left Bombay in October last, Mrs. Candy, to whose deep interest in the welfare of the children the Institution already owes so much, was elected to fill the office. The Committee would, in conclusion, appeal for help to the charitable public of the entire Presidency, from all parts of which destitute children are being constantly received into the Institution.

Mr. M. H. Starling in moving the adoption of the report observed that though the year was not flush of funds, the institution had managed to get through all the expenses without any serious deficit. In point of education, Mr. Starling added, it had not been behind its previous record.

Mr. R. W. Campion seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted and the report was ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the members.

The Secretary then declared the names of the gentlemen elected by the subscribers to fill the vacancies on the Committee. They were Sir George Cotton, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. E. B. Rakes, and Major Olivier.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy proposed that the nomination by the committee of Mr. C. W. Chitty as auditor be confirmed and that gentleman be thanked for auditing the accounts of the past year.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. J. C. G. Bowen and it was carried.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Orr, at the conclusion of which ceremony the chairman addressed the meeting. He congratulated the staff of the institution on the excellent manner in which the students had acquitted themselves in performing the intricate and graceful movements in connection with the items on the programme, which they had all witnessed with pleasure. He was glad to be informed that although plague was raging in Bombay last year, not a single case occurred in the school. As to the financial position all that he could say in its favour was that they had started with a slight balance and they had managed to get through the year without deficit. With the increase of boarders, the position might become much better, for the same staff and establishment would be sufficient to meet the enhanced requirements. It would be much more satisfactory if the old students were to take a legitimate pride in the well-being of the institution, to which they owed their education and consequently their livelihood in the world. The speaker exhorted the present pupils of the school to always remember the institution with pride and to do credit to it, by being intelligent, orderly, and truthful.

Mr. C. W. Chitty proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and to Mrs. Orr, which was carried with acclamation.

Cheers were then called for and heartily accorded by the pupils to the Chairman, Mrs. Orr, and Rev. Charles Gilder.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

ABOUT thirteen months ago a private expedition for the purposes of commercial inquiry in China and Japan was fitted out by leading German merchants and industrialists with a view to collecting information on all points connected with trade prospects in the Far East. Its members, who formed a kind of e Commercial Travellers' Commission, have now returned from their tour, which was extended in order to include Korea and Siam. They have prepared a large number of special reports designed for private circulation, and have brought back a considerable collection of exhibits which will be displayed in the Reichstag. Shortly after Easter the members who took part in the expedition will, says the Berlin corresponnent of the *Morning Post*, confer with an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Imperial Department for Home Affairs, the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, the Saxon Home Office, the Board of German Industry, the Crefeld Chamber of Commerce, the Bremen Cotton Exchange, the North German Lloyd, and other public bodies, when it will probably be decided to issue some general report summing up the results of their inquiries and dealing with the questions of labour and currency in the Far Eastern markets.

LADIES' TRAVELLING, VISITING, and AT HOME KEMP'S Antiseptic SANITARY TOWELS are the best, most cleanly, and comfortable. Rs. 2 per dozen. By Post securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 11.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL before he completed his tour to the province of Salsette paid a visit to the Asylums of the Sacred Heart of Mary and the Poor House of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and sent Rs. 50 to be distributed to both the institutions. His Excellency also visited the "Incituto D. Amelia d'Orleans" of Margao, making minute enquiries as regards the nature of education given in that establishment. He examined the drawings of the girls and praised them for the neatness, and insisted that a musical course should be introduced without delay.—From the beginning of April the Municipality of Ilhas has issued notice that the residents of Pangim will be supplied with drinking water brought from Banguruim once a day from 6 to 10 a.m. at the rate of one pie gallon.—There being no money available in the public treasury no pay was issued to public officers till 2nd April.—When the Swami made costly presents to his Excellency the Governor-General, the latter thanked the Swamy and made excuse that he was not prepared at the moment to exchange the presents. It was however known subsequently that the Governor-General offered him a mitre made of gold and silver and one cornucopia (a head dress) worked with gold at both the extremities. The Swami after his pastoral visit to Illias proceeded on the 30th March to Marcella accompanied by his retinue.—The religious confraterinties will pay their share for illumination to to be made in their respective provinces during the celebration of the centenary in May next.—Mr. Assa de Castel Branco, engineer, was at Margaum to plan the reconstruction of the barracks now occupied by the revenue office, and of the former Military Secretary where a branch of the Public Works officers are working.—Mr. Abel de Pinho, the new Chief Justice of the High Court, was expected to arrive here in the early part of this month.—The funeral obsequies on the thirteeth day of the demise of Jose Nicolau de Albuquerque were performed in the church of Margaum. The concourse of people was large. At the end of the ceremony Mr. Jose Fillipe Alvares made a touching speech.—Dr. Rodolpho Nogueira brought from West Africa some seeds of Cacau and India-rubber which he has distributed among several proprietors to make experiments whether they will grow in this country.—Mr. Supico, the acting Chief Justice of the High Court, left Goa with his wife to proceed to Portugal. There were present at the embarkation the Judicial Staff, the Secretaries to Government and Revenue Department the Counts of Mahem and Ribandar, and many other ladies and gentlemen. At Marmagoa, Mr. Sebastiao Paulo de Siqueira; the Secretary of the High Court, offered him a dinner at the hotel, and in the morning Mr. Supico left by the train.—The Portuguese gunboat Bengo has arrived at Colombo and is shortly expected here.—A large quantity of salt has arrived at Marmagoa from Ilhas packed in bags, ready for exportation. A telegram from the Governor of Macau to the Governor-General of Goa has been published ordering 4.000 tons of salt at the rate of 6 dollars for the first quality and 4½ for the inferior quality.—A committee has been appointed to fix prices on the national properties of Ilhas and Pernem to be sold by public auction.—A notice from the permanent committee of the Royal Museum of Portuguese India informs the public that it was installed on the 20th February last. A War Council has been ordered to assemble to judge the culprits concerned in the robbery at the Hindu temple of Priol at Ponda. The Provincial Council have approved the supplementary budget of the Municipality of Ilhas and have agreed in their decision of raising security of the treasurer to Rs. 4,000 instead of Rs. 1,500. The presence of the Swami at Pangim was availed of by the Governer-General to represent to him the turbulent spirit of the people of Satary under his jurisdiction. The interview lasted for a long time. The peaceful measures adopted by the Governor-General are bringing the inhabitants of the Novas Conquistas under the civilising influence of a happy domestic life. The public roads crossing the jungle newbuildings rearing themselves up in all directions, the uncultivated lands coming under the sway of a ryot are signs that these wild regions will no longer be the haunts of ferocious and filibustering hordes. Dada Ranes who lately proclaimed himself the King of Satary and would levy taxes in opposition to Government have lately bought a property at Quepem worth Rs. 15,000, and would prefer to be a peaceful landlord than a pretender to a sovereignty. The Pangim police will change their quarters into the old building of the magistrate's court which is being fitted up for that purpose. A committee is sitting to define the duties of the Inspector General of Primary Education and his right to intervene in the examination of the National Lyceum.—The Raja of Sundem has been allowed permission by Government to visit Madras. It is strongly rumoured that the remarkable exodus of some of the European residents, which has been noticed in these days is due to their fear of small-pox.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION OPERATIONS.

A GOVERNMENT resolution in review of the statements of irrigation operations for 1897-98, shows that these statements complete the preliminary information regarding the irrigation operations of the year 1897-98, in respect of new works in the Deccan and Gujarat. The total area applied for during the year was in 1897-98, kharif 58,162, acres, rabi 51,471, total 1,09,633. The average rain fall was 23·49 inches.

The notable feature of the year under review is that, though the rabi rainfall was more than double that of the last year, the area irrigated shows only a slight decrease. The kharif area (58,162 acres) shows a large increase, though the rainfall also shows a small increase. The kharif and the total areas are the highest yet recorded. These results would not at first sight appear to confirm the general conclusions set forth in the review of the operations of the year 1895-96 regarding the effect of rainfall on areas of irrigation, but it must be remembered that the year under review has been exceptional. Although the total rainfall shows a slight increase over the average of the last four years the rainfall was in many instances untimely, especially in the rabi season, and this in a great measure accounts for the large areas irrigated.

The works which show increases in the rabi area when compared with last year's figures are:—Mhasvad Tank 2,216 acres, Mutha Canals 2,072, Matoba Tank 979, Yerla River Irrigation Works 790, Upper Man River Works 514, Maini Tank 508, Palkhed Canal 454, Shirsuphal Tank 434, Bhadalvadi Tank 412. The increase on the Mhasvad Tank is attributed to want of timely rainfall; the same reason, coupled with the ample supply of water available, accounts for the increase on the Mutha Canals and Matoba, Shirsuphal and Bhadalvadi Tanks. The increase on the Palkhed Canal and other works in the Nasik District is reported to be due partly to the groundnut crops having been irrigated mostly during the season under review, and partly to non-restriction of areas under these works. As regards the Yerla River Irrigation and Upper Man River Works, it is explained that last year many applications for rabi crops were received at the end of the kharif season owing to scarcity of rainfall, whereas this year they were received in the rabi season only. On the Maini Tank the increase is due to sufficiency of the supply in the tank. The small increase of 226 acres on the Hathmati Canal is also reported to be due to the same cause, which induced people to cultivate more land than in the previous year. The principal decreases are on the following works:—Nira Canal 3,367 acres, Lakh Canal 1,504, Ojhar Canal 1,350, Jamda Canals 1,063, Krishna Canal 777, Ashti Tank 697, Gokak Canal 568, Ekruk Tank 429. The decrease on the Nira Canal is said to be due to less demand for water, while that on the Jamda Canal and other works in the Khandesh Irrigation District is due to smaller cultivation of rabi crops, owing to favourable rainfall during the last monsoon, and at the beginning of the rabi season as regards the Ojhar, Lakh and Gokak Canals, it is explained that last year the cultivators took water for large areas owing to scarcity of rainfall, and hence the area irrigated was specially high. This cause also accounts for part of the decrease in many other cases. On the Ashti and Ekruk Tanks and the Krishna Canal the decrease is due to favourable rainfall.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 15.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

For Judgment.

957—Wadia and G—Michael De Quadros and another vs Cursetjee Nowrojee Sahiar and another—Nanu and H.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

968-307-97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhugwandas Mulchand and another—Wadia and G, and Ardesir H and D.

969-297-97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhar Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co. Ld—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

After Appeal Court.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co—Part heard.

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 2nd April 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,376	50,425	...	3,049	...	23,750
Goods	86,598	71,073	15,525	—	77,819	...
Other earnings	4,162	5,061	...	899	25,610	...
Total for week	1,38,136	1,26,559	11,577	...	—	—
Aggregate	17,84,304	17,04,625	...	...	79,679	...

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·801	SE	8	102·6	79·1	48	...	4·54	+0·92
Sirsa	29·826	SSE	5	110·3	70·8	35	...	1·28	—0·83
Delhi	29·888	SE	9	101·2	74·9	53	...	2·91	+0·04
Agra	29·890	SE	7	105·0	77·9	45	...	2·71	+1·34
Cawnpore	29·911	ESE	2	102·9	76·1	51	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·892	ESE	7	103·1	76·3	55	...	2·39	+0·37
Jhansi	29·912	NE	3	109·7	77·7	75	..	1·82	+0·34
Jacobabad	29·797	Calm	5	113·2	74·6	52	...	0·43	—0·77
Karachi	29·849	SW	6	91·4	73·5	85	...	0·43	—1·35
Jeypore	29·865	N	3	110·6	73·5	22	...	0·56	—1·69
Ajmere	29·862	NW	7	106·9	80·6	28	...	0·22	—1·15
Deesa	29·881	N	7	109·4	74·1	31	...	0·16	—0·38
Ahmedabad	29·872	N	2	107·2	76·5	53	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·874	W	11	104·8	71·9	53	..	0·13	—0·37
Rajkot	29·861	W	5	107·9	69·9	55	...	0·30	—0·24
Ghadechi	29·885	S	8	104·6	76·8	28	..	0·29	...
Veraval	29·888	NW	7	83·1	74·3	85	..	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·879	NE	5	108·5	79·1	43	...	0·54	—0·49
Indore	29·875	Calm	1	108·5	71·1	52	..	0·56	—0·48
Saugor	29·858	SE	5	106·3	79·1	38	...	1·41	—1·06
Jubbulpore	29·847	SE	3	106·0	70·6	32	..	3·36	+0·68
Hoshangabad	29·849	ENE	2	110·1	72·2	23	..	0·50	—1·45
Khandwa	29·862	W	4	111·7	76·1	21	...	0·09	—1·29
Raipur	29·875	SW	5	105·5	77·6	34	...	1·72	—0·77
Nagpur	29·882	Calm	7	105·2	79·6	1	...	2·64	—0·50
Amraoti	29·861	SSW	19	109·9	71·2	69	0·01	0·71	—1·70
Akola	29·876	W	5	109·6	76·3	24	...	0·17	—2·72
Surat	29·898	S	4	98·7	74·5	77	...	1·68	+1·45
Malegaon	29·887	WSW	8	107·3	77·1	40	...	0·10	—1·16
Bombay	29·901	NNW	8	88·4	79·4	87	...	0·17	—0·75
Poona	29·919	SSW	11	105·0	70·4	60	0·31	0·38	—1·58
Ahmednagar	29·894	NNW	7	100·3	70·9	28	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·855	NNW	5	107·1	76·2	19	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·904	SE	6	103·7	74·5	34	...	0·37	—1·95
Ratnagiri	29·897	SSE	5	91·9	77·9	73	0·07	0·52	—0·31
Belgaum	29·903	Calm	13	95·2	69·7	58	..	2·80	—0·61
Goa	29·912	W	8	93·0	80·4	81	..	0·49	...
Karwar	29·905	N	6	91·8	78·5	80	...	0·41	—2·46
Mangalore	29·902	Calm	3	93·8	80·9	75	...	0·02	—3·96
Calicut	29·906	SSW	8	93·3	81·9	74	...	2·98	—4·92
Cochin	29·907	Calm	M	96·5	80·6	79	0·01	6·38	—7·34
Bangalore	29·946	E	11	94·3	66·8	56	...	0·50	—4·84
Secunderabad	29·911	ESE	7	100·2	75·4	55	...	0·93	—2·36
Masulipatam	29·950	SSE	9	93·1	79·1	81	...	1·75	—6·20
Bellary	29·916	S	5	103·2	75·7	57	...	0·81	—2·00
Cuddapah	29·911	NE	L	103·2	78·9	58	...	3·46	—2·59
Madras	29·940	NNE	6	93·0	77·0	77	...	9·67	—10·59
Coimbatore	29·935	E	3	99·4	75·6	73	...	3·93	—2·57
Trichinopoly	29·926	NNE	6	102·1	78·3	68	...	3·29	—6·70
Negapatam	29·914	NE	14	89·5	81·9	78	...	11·11	—19·83
Colombo	29·902	ESE	6	90·6	75·0	85	0·15	37·8	+2·90
Aden	29·933	E	1	85·3	78·9	76	...	0·40	—2·51

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin Bellary, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the readings are nearly uniform over the greater part of the country. Winds are very veriable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Amraoti and Negapatam, and moderate to light elewhese. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Khandwa, 14 at Ajmere and 12 at Amraoti. The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 143° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, and at southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Poona and Colombo, and a few drops at Cochin, Ratnagiri and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is very high in the Indus Valley, and the barometer shows a tendency to rise in Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula. Rain in scattered local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning is to be expected on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. In Ceylon showers, with easterly or south-easterly winds, have occurred daily since the 7th, but the sea is yet smooth, and there is no appreciable increase in the wind velocity.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen in Burma. Assam part of Bengal and continued to rise elsewhere. The large low-pressure area over the western desert as well as the large high-pressure area in north-east India still exist, but the pressure differences continue to become smaller over the central parts of the country and the peninsula. Pressure is very uniform and the winds are irregularly cyclonic over north-west India, easterly up the Gangetic plain, southerly at the head of the bay and variable elsewhere. The force is fresh at several north-western and central stations. The temperature has risen over Bengal and Assam and over Sind and rajputana, but elsewhere the changes have been slight and erregular. The mean temperature is lower than usual over north-east India, normal over the peninsula, higher than usual over central and north west India, over Punjab and the western desert. The excess is between 10 and 14 degrees. The thermometer rose to 112° Montgomery and 113° at Jacobabad yesterday. Light thunder showers are reported from Chola, Nagpur and north-west Himalayas and moderate thunder showers from south of the peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·850
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·0
Dew Point		76·1
Relative humidity of Air		·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·2
General Directions of wind*		SSW, S, NW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	237

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 13.

10 p.m.	81·3

THURSDAY.—APRIL 14.

8 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	85·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolamo and Bisaeo interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Cable Sierra Leone Accra interrupted.

Next post for Costa Rica leaves Panama, at noon of the 19th April.

THE marriage arranged between W. M. H. Armstrong, Army Service Corps, only son of the late T. W. De Butts Armstrong, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, India, and Mabel Mary, only surviving daughter of General R. A. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, will take place in London on April 27.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Courland, 760 tons, Captain J Tenlon, will sail to-day for Port Natal &c, with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain Noera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (22nd March), with a general cargo, and Mr Forkes and 1 deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	15-4	W&AG&Co
C	Mohammadi	1252		Jedda	16-4	B & P S N Co
E	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	20-4	P & O S N Co
F	Kt Companion	2593	Durant		20-4	K N & Co
H & J	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	15-4	F Heyer
K	M Sephar	2588	Henry	Venice		W & A G & Co
L	Bq Parvady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Jeosub
N	Idzumi Maru	1899	Nunome	Japan	21-4	N Y Kaisha
O	Northlands	2212	Hughem	Liverpool	20-4	J M & Co
P	Trelyon	1990	Blake	Trieste	15-4	W&A G& Co
Q	Lorie	1694	Grake	Naples	14-4	R Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer			S & Co
Sabarmati	521	Fakeera	G Ports	14-4	S & Co
Ponani	5?2	Ahmed			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	20-4	M M & Co
2	City of London	2056	Scarff	Karachee	16-4	F F & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Barabino	Genca	28-4	N G Italiana
4	Bancoora	2197	Cruess	Calcutta	16-4	M M & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China	26-4	P & O Co
6	Ganges	2110	Creery	Aden	16-4	P & O Co
7	M Teresa	1322	Marovich	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
8	Bombay	2049	Turner	Antwerp		J M & Co
12	Brinkburn	2096	Martin	Havre	18-4	B'bay Co
13	Thyra	2244	Dumming	Genoa		W&A G & Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	15-4	D A & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachee	15-4	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Rajpootana .... 2030 tons gross .... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Bormida s	Noera	Hongkong, Mar 22
	Scotia s	———	Batoum
	Imperialist s	....	Glasgow

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Smila s	Robertson	Persian Gulf

The Steamer Courland, Captain Tenlon, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Port Natal, &c.

The Steamer Stanley Hall, entered for loading yesterday, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Commilla s	Pearson	Rangoon, April 14.
	Shahzada s	Marsh	Rangoon, April 1.
8	Nairung s	Bullock	Bombay, March 22.
	City of Oxford s	Miller	Liverpool, March 9.
	Mecca s	Parkman	Moulmein, April 4.
10	Lindenfels s	Wilkens	Hamburg, Feb 17.
11	Nerbudda s	Brown	Singapore, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—Steamers Mahratta, Neidenfels, Gaekwar and Mozaffari.

April 8.—Steamers Kohinur, Argus, Warora, Maroa and Muttra.

April 9.—Steamers Kistna, Kerbela, City of Edinburgh and Kutsang, and barque Invermore.

April 10.—Steamer Clan Campbell.

April 11.—Steamers Commilla, Ethiopia, Clan Robertson, Nadir and Sirsa, and ships Fortevioi and Scottish Glens.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—67 bales goat hair and 6 bales wool V Gangjee, 85 bales wool N Kassombhoy and Co, 2,001 cwt myrabolams Tyabjee and Co, 27 bales wool and 25 bales goat hair M Shapoorjee and Co, 28 bales wool A M Latif, 41 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee, 50 bales wool Heerjee Mamed, 45 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—75 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee, 80 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co, 3,200 cwt castorseed Finlay Muir and Co, 2,670 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 105 cwt myrabolams Ebjee Oomersey, 2,001 cwt gingellyseed and 300 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co, 605 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

Brinkburn s—55 bales cotton fly, 60 bales hemp and 2,000 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co, 1,000 cwt poppyseed and 4,001 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co, 5,002 cwt rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—500 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 7,110 bales linseed Ralli Brothers, 2,550 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kirkfield s—4,500 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Mount Sephor s—3,998 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trelyon s—320 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 2001 cwt gingelly seed, Finlay Muir Co, 400 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Thyra s—500 cwt wheat, John Fachiri, 2,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 8,000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,800 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers, 2,020 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Greville, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Honey, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Bareilly.
Marden, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Coleman, Capt, Ms, S S O, on leave, from Bellary.
Dunscombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

APRIL 12.

Evans, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

APRIL 14.

Jones, Lt, Bo, 13th Bo I, on leave, from Deesa.
Richardson, Lt, Punjab, XI Hussars, on leave, from Sialkot.
Crawford, Capt, Punjab, 28th P I, on furlough, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Kempster, Col, Ms, A A G, on leave, to England.
Marden, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Coleman, Capt, Ms, S S O, on leave, to England.
Hefferman, Lt, 19th Ms I, on leave, to England.
Rurefay, Capt, Bengal, 5th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Ellen, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Eustace, Capt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, from leave, to Meerut.
Brickenden, Col, Bengal, The Blackwatch, on duty, to England.
Grevitte, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Maunsell, Surg-Col, Bo, P M O, on medical certificate, to England.
Ezechiel, Lt, Bo, Comt Transport Dept, on medical certificate, to England.
Barrin, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, Sappers and Miners, on medical certificate, to England.
Dunscombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Bo Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN T. W. CUFFEE COMMANDING BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 14th April, 1898.

Chart and Compass Competition, the above will take place on the 24th instant. Full particulars can be had from Lieut. Symons to whom entries should be sent.

By order,
G. W. MOIR,
Acting Adjutant Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th April, 1898.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. to-day Friday the 15th inst.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N-C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	5	50 p.m.	14	54
Teheran	14	2	22 p.m.	..	15
Suez	14	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th April 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	14	—	3
" Karachi		55	—	2
" Madras	0	28	—	1

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" thus concludes a leaderette on the passing of the Penal Code Amendment Bill in India:—Temperate and competent native journalists, like Mr. Malabari, of the "Indian Spectator," have shown that it is perfectly possible to write independently and severely upon matters relating to Government administration and legislative projects without inciting to disaffection. Men of this class and calibre are to be encouraged, not only as examples for their fellow-writers to follow, but as useful and helpful to those who have the conduct of public affairs. The amendment of the Penal Code, which has just been passed, will not touch them nor affect the free wielding of their pens as heretofore.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS for Ladies' Shirt Blouses, large choice, at 12 As. per yard.—ASQUITH and LORD, Bombay.

FURNITURE of SPECIAL DESIGNS. Owner's own make, A. B. Eston's Bona-fide Auction, SATURDAY, 16t inst., Colaba, opposite Sasoon Dock. Property on view.

REAL BRONZE CLOCK and CANDELABRA. Rare and old China. A. B. Easton's Bona-fide Auction, SATURDAY, 16th inst., Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock. Property on view.

DINNER SERVICE for 12 persons, from the famed Wedgewood Potteries, A. B. Eston's Bona-fide Auction SATURDAY, 16th inst., Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock. Property on view.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

TO LET from 15th April, NESBIT HALL, an upper storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, with Stables and Servants' Quarters. The house can be rented separately in two parts if required. For further particulars apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

THE ONLY FIRM in BOMBAY which REFILLS and Repairs AMONICAL and PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES with one years guarantee—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the most Artistic Style and finish in Platino type, Argento type, Bromide Opals, and Opalines, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift available to Visitors.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable, from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ-toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany Box, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats. Bran, etc., supplied.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

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APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK;
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

AT the weekly allotments of India Council Bills, of which 3 1-2 lakhs were allotted on Calcutta, 27 lakhs on Bombay, and Rs. 3,10,000 on Madras, at 1s. 3 29-32d., 62 per cent. of the tenders whereat were accepted. Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of 5 lakhs were allotted on Calcutta, to that of Rs. 8,90,000 on Bombay, and 2 1-2 lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 4d., at which 62 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. It was announced that Rs 50,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight advanced 1-8d., to 1s. 3 7-16d.

A decline of 1-2 per cent. made the price of Consols 110 3-4 yesterday. French Rentes were unchanged at 103; but Paris Exchange on London was 1 1-2 centime higher, at 25·33 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent., to 113; and Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent., to £62 1-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-4 per cent., also Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. to 26d. per oz., but was unchanged in New York at 55 3-4 cents per oz., as also was demand Exchange on London at 4·83 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 2,720,000 quarters, compared with the same quantity at the end of the previous week. The quotation for White Delhi Wheat was 37s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. For Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier; for Brown Rapeseed, 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier; Linseed, 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in an easier market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 100 bales were Surats; and the Imports 31,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the near, and 1-64d. in the more distant positions, extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. per lb. for April and 3 23-64d. per lb. for August-September delivery. The Manchester market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 6 3-13 cents per lb.; July Futures declined 6 points and October 7 points, to 5·99 and 5·98 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton market has continued quiet today, and the only purchases reported are 2,000 bales by exporters.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,379	bales.
Wheat	19,787	cwts.
Linseed	11,265	"
Rapeseed	10,092	"
Gingellyseed	5,357	"
Groundnuts	568	"
Castorseed	1,352	"
Rice	25,605	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day with only a moderate enquiry, though a fair amount of Bank Wire was reported. Three months' sight Bills were quoted at 1s. 4 1-4d., but were not plentiful, and the market closed firm in tone as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs do.	1·71 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates declined to-day to 93 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for the Settlement, in a quiet market, Threes remaining at 87.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 25 lower; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 20; China, Rs. 15; Mofussil Press Co., are Rs. 5 higher; and Kemp & Co., Rs. 2. Bank of Madras are Rs. 25 lower; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,267 1-2 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL, 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	26

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay via Karrachi this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) left here this morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant.

COLOMBO, APRIL 14.

Mail steamer Thames, from China, arrived.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,090	23,93,790	56,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks...	7,01,090	27,08,790	60,691	34,70,571
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,689	2,02,982	3,560	2,87,231
Per mile of Ry do.	175	440	8	623
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,890	24,70,462	59,153	37,01,505

Increase for the week ....Rs. 85,769
Decrease to date 2,30,934

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,92,000	4,000	3,98,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,464	32,17,117	52,243	42,98,824
Total for 12 weeks...	11,31,464	35,09,117	56,243	46,96,824
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,620	2,08,989	4,778	3,30,387
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,64,488	72,482	46,39,507

Increase for the week..........Rs. 67,613
Ditto to date .... " 57,317

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 2nd April, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,09,233	Rs. 7,50,051	Rs. 8,739	Rs. 8,68,023
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	6,10,339

Increase ....Rs. 2,57,684

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DULCKEN—April 9, at No 7-2 Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur C Dulcken, of a son.

WOOD—April 5, at Woodstock, Simla, the wife of S G Wood, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HIND—April 4, at Saharanpore, Allan Charles Hind, son of Mr and Mrs Hind, aged 16 years and 6 days.

MACKRODT—April 2, at Lucknow, of influenza and pneumonia, Henry Charles Mackrodt, aged 60 years, 9 months and 23 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

THE Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives have decided to recommend Congress to tread what Mr. Morley has recently termed the barbarous and bloody path of war. That was the only meaning of reports approving of President McKinley's suggestion that Spain shall be requested to withdraw from Cuba and that all the forces of the United States shall be used to secure Cuban independence, and the House of Representatives has lost no time in voting approval. There is not the faintest reference to the sovereign rights of Spain; no suggestion that she should receive an indemnity for parting with them. The omission is the more remarkable, seeing that only three weeks ago the President of the Cuban Junta sitting in New York stated that while the insurgents would not be satisfied with autonomy or anything short of complete independence they would agree to an indemnity of one hundred million dollars. The *Westminster Gazette* of March 24th, referring apparently to that statement, said :—"The possible solution of the Cuban difficulty by the sale of the island is no new thing, and, according to a New York journal, a syndicate of English capitalists has been negotiating for its purchase, through the firm of Hiland and Dunn, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Dunn, while refusing to show the papers, stated that 'everyone connected with this matter had been sworn to secrecy,' but admitted that the price was 300,000,000 dols," say £12,000,000. Congress appears to believe that Cuban independence can be obtained without money indemnity by the simple process of telling Spain that she must clear out, and if she declines to go that she will be ejected by the whole force of the United States. It is simple arrogance thus to ignore the unquestionable right of sovereignty exercised by Spain, which after three years of rebellion—fomented and sustained from without—still holds possession of every city, town, fortress, and port in the Island, and has a hundred thousand regular and fifty thousand volunteers to uphold her authority. It is more than doubtful whether the insurgents taken altogether equal in numbers the population of Havana, or any one of the large towns. It is quite certain that they would not have maintained a guerilla warfare for a year had they not been reinforced by filibustering expeditions fitted out in the States. The New York *World* published a telegram from Havana but three weeks ago, stating that if the United States prefer a claim for an indemnity for the loss of the *Maine*, Spain would counter-claim for hundreds of millions of dollars for damages caused by piratical expeditions fitted out in the States.

The same day Marshal Blanco telegraphed to his Government that the Captain of the *Maine* had requested leave to blow up the wreck with dynamite, and that permission had been refused. When that singular request was preferred the report of the United States Committee of Inquiry had been drawn up, and transmitted to Washington. It was not made public, the reason assigned for keeping it secret being that the publication might add to the public excitement and precipitate war. Now when war is being forced on with reckless haste, the report of the Commission of Inquiry is still withheld from the public. This reticence cannot be due to any particular desire to spare the feelings of the Spaniards, seeing that the Committees of the two branches of the legislature deem the moment opportune to compare the Spanish atrocities in Cuba to those committed by the Turks in Armenia. Reuter is fully justified in stigmatising the language employed by the Committees as manifestly calculated to provoke Spanish pride to the utmost. That was doubtless the intention, so as to make war certain, the prevailing idea in the States being that five thousand men landed in Cuba could capture the capital and expel the Queen's forces with the greatest ease. There is no ground for supposing that Spain with a population of seventeen millions and very limited resources, can cope with the United States, which boast of a population of seventy millions, with inexhaustible resources. But it would be rash to commit the mistake which led to the eventual ruin of Napoleon and assume that when the Spaniards are defeated they will own themselves beaten and lay down their arms. Exceptional powers of endurance in adversity, and a fixed determination to go on enduring rather than submit to the blows of fortune, differentiate them from other nations, These qualities enabled them to survive the Moorish domination, and drive the Arabs back to Africa after a struggle continued without intermission and with very varying success for eight hundred years. In these degenerate days wars do not last so long. Six weeks sufficed to turn Austria-Hungary out of the German confederation, six months sufficed the Prussians to starve Paris into submission and help herself to two French provinces. But the victor had given laborious years to preparations for those short, bloody, and decisive wars; while the victims had let the opportunity of bringing their armaments up to date pass unimproved.

The United States until the day before yesterday prohibited the Government from keeping up an army exceeding 25,000 men in numbers. When the idea of profiting by the apparent exhaustion of Spanish resources took form, the Government was authorised to empower an army of 103,000 men. Naval deficiencies were equally apparent. Commercial agents were sent round the world to buy up iron of impecunious Powers; yachts and passenger steamers were converted into gun-boats and the Naval Department was instructed to enlist men freely to man the new-found ships. It is apparently believed in New York newspaper offices that men can be trained for the navy in six weeks, or even in six days. In the age of the press-gang no doubt even a land-lubber could be knocked down, bound hand and foot, carried on board a ship of war and stimulated to patriotic endeavours by the rattan and the rope's end to fight a very good fight against the public enemy within the week. These good old times are, however, gone, never to return. Lord Charles Beresford has just told us that it now takes six years to turn out a first class able seaman, and that early training is essential. Under present conditions the blue-jacket requires more nerve and determination, more quickness and resource than formerly sufficed : "It is necessary to add to the accomplishments of his predecessors infantry drill, field and heavy-gun drill, torpedo management, and other knowledge." We can easily understand that with steam at a pressure of 200lbs. engines working at 370 revolutions, and a travelling rate of thirty-seven miles an hour for torpedo catchers, promptitude and self-reliance are necessary, and that those qualities can only be acquired by long training. Spanish sailors have not been put through such a course of training as is deemed necessary in the British or French or German service. But they have for years been recruited by conscription from the maritime population of the Peninsula, and have gone through at all events some regular instruction. So far they have had a certain advantage, denied to men enlisted in haste to serve on board vessels just purchased and commissioned under officers with no previous experience of their ships or their crews. If it be true that "the initial mistake of quarter of a spoke of the wheel may be aggravated by the stupendous rate of travelling into disaster," it is just possible that an improvised navy may not sweep the seas of the Spanish enemy, without some unexpected vicissitudes. The ultimate result may be certain, but will not necessarily be swift, or obtained without heavy sacrifices.

ALTHOUGH the City Improvement Trust is not likely to be formed until after the monsoon, time is not being lost. Mr. Playford Reynolds, M. Inst. C. E., has been appointed by Government on special duty in connection with the scheme, and is engaged in superintending the making of surveys of suggested improvements for the consideration of the Board when it comes into existence. This work will, of course, occupy some time, and as there is to be a close relation between the various city improvement and street projects, each scheme forming part of a connected whole, the Board if it come into existence a month hence would not be able to do much real work until the surveys were completed. While there should be no unnecessary delay, it is manifestly desirable in the interests of the rate-payers that the Trust should not be constituted, and a large establishment brought into being until it is required. The framing of bye-laws and other works of a preliminary character can be carried out by the Board concurrently with the notification of their first schemes, or while those schemes are undergoing the process of consideration first by the Corporation and the public, and then passing under the scrutiny of Government. In any case, Government will not be able to notify a date for the Trust to come into existence until after the sanction of the Viceroy-in-Council has been received to the Act passed three weeks ago by the local legislature. That assent will not be given until the various amendments made in the measure during its progress through the Council have been carefully considered at Simla. In the event of exception being taken to any details of the Act by the Viceroy-in-Council the measure would have to be re-considered, so far as those points were concerned, by the Legislative Council. But in view of the cordial approval given to the original Bill by the Supreme Government as well as by the Secretary of State, and in view of the absence of any change affecting the principles involved, there is no reason to anticipate that the Viceroy will withhold assent to the Act as it stands. Mr. Hughes, to whom the public owe so much for his conduct of negotiation with the Government of India, goes home on leave next month, and will doubtless utilise the opportunity for studying the working and organisation of similar boards established in some of the large towns in Great Britain for the purpose of "betterment."

IN the third week of March the mortality in Bombay was 2,268, in the second week of April it was 1,303, making an average reduction of 321 per week. A month ago the daily mortality kept steadily over three hundred; it now ranges between 180 and 170. The first three weeks of the hot weather have thus been signalised by a most welcome change in the situation, and a progress towards a normal death rate which if continued in the same ratio will result in that desirable consumation being attained before the monsoon breaks. The recorded plague deaths during the week ended on Tuesday were 562, leaving a balance of 741 allotted to other causes—a total at least twenty-five per cent. above normal figures, and this although the comparative lowness of the birthrate shows that we have not a full population in the city. This fact goes to indicate that the new organisation is not successful in discovering all the cases of plague that occur, and points to the need for exercising the utmost caution when we have arrived at a stage at which the disease appears from the figures to be no longer epidemic. As Lord Sandhurst observed in addressing the district committees he met the other day, "with a decrease of plague the battle is not won; the more it decreases the more determined must be our efforts. We must perfect our organisation and be prepared to go on through the rains." The great aim then in view will be to prevent a repetition of our late experience, when after the first epidemic had apparently been reduced to vanishing point, the plague reappeared for a second cold season. The figures for the week show that the Byculla section still heads the list of plague deaths (83), the next highest being Mazagon with 42 deaths, Worli with 33, and Girgaum with 30. The two districts of Malabar Hill have between them 20 plague deaths. The distribution of mortality amongst the various castes is in about the same proportion as in recent weeks. Hindus of low caste and of other castes have between them 427 deaths, Musalmans have 50, Native Christians 27, Jains 19, Brahmans 16, Parsis 12, Bhatias 7, Lingaets 3, and Jews 1.

MR. LIONEL JAMES'S volume on "The Indian Frontier War," being an account of the Mohmand and Tirah expedition, has been published by Messrs. Heinemann. Mr. James does not profess to be a literary man or a soldier. He is a Behar indigo planter, an ardent volunteer, and better still, a gifted war-correspondent, who had his opportunity and made the most of it. He was through Chitral before he joined the latest frontier expedition, and then it was he showed special felicity in laying hold of the most striking features of an engagement and wiring them down pithily and early—the best qualities of a war-correspondent. Whether, however, these would enable him to write a book on the subject of frontier wars, is doubtful. And we see that some of his critics bring against him charges of vague thought and loose expression. His writing, they playfully observe, is in need of literary revision. But the fact is that Mr. James's book professes to be little else than a reprint of the letters written by him to the news agency which retained his services, and to the columns of Anglo-Indian journals. He sent them Home as they stood, and as soon as circumstances allowed him to leave the front he went off post-haste to England in order to revise his work. But by the time he reached London the volume was in the hands of the reviewers. Revised or not, Mr. James's work cannot but be a valuable contribution to the records of the frontier campaign now happily at an end. If a picturesque account of the expedition be wanted Mr. James's can supply it, and illustrate it too. Many of his sketches have found their way into the illustrated journals together with a terse and happy letterpress from his pen. He has his opinions on the manner in which the war was conducted as well on the commanders and their officers. These he might have published had he wished. But there are many who will feel glad he did not. What the reviewers describe as Mr. James's fault is his chief virtue. His sketches and his descriptions are true to the life, and never yet has he been known to let his imagination run away with either his pencil or his pen.

IT is understood that negotiations are in progress between the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways to quote equal rates from Delhi, and to combine with a view to lessen, if not to entirely do away with, the undue preference in railway rates and charges now enjoyed by Calcutta shippers in their competition with Bombay for the trade of Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and other cities of the North-West. It is to be earnestly hoped that the negotiations will be carried to a successful issue. Government have refused the request of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to intervene under the Railway Act to prevent the East Indian Railway from pennalising produce coming to Bombay by levying charges on such portions of their line as it has to pass over to connect with railways running to Bombay, out of all proportion to those charged on their own line towards Howrah. A strong combination such as the one proposed between the two Bombay companies is therefore needed if we are to retain our share of the very important trade which converges at the large cities of the North-West.

THE rise of the Bank of England rate by one per cent. which took place a week ago continues in consequence of the present political unrest. The prospect of war between America and Spain is calculated to disturb European credit for some months to come, and this will react to some little extent on rupee paper. Its effect on India, however, will be chiefly felt so far as exchange is concerned. The rise in sterling value of the rupee during the last few days bringing it up to sixteen-pence once more is due partly to the heavy export trade, and partly to the large withdrawls of gold from London for America, owing to the war scare. It is believed that the export of wheat and seeds from India will be stimulated if hostilities are really commenced, and this will assist in the maintenance of exchange at the present rate.

THE persistently late delivery of the Calcutta and Allahabad mails does not seem to be the fault of the Bombay Postal Department, for so soon as the train arrives the bags are taken up on the wagons and carried smartly off to the Post Office and the covers sorted and distributed with despatch. Enquiries at the G. I. P. Railway terminus most frequently elicit the information that the loss of time occurred the other side Itarsi. The Indian Midland officials would doubtless say it occurs on the Bombay side. Anyhow, the lateness of the delivery has become a positive nuisance to business people, and many firms refuse to send for their letters or to deal with them till next morning. Last evening the covers, which should have reached this office by 4-15, did not arrive until 5-30. One day last week the delivery was at seven o'clock.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it was undesirable that any municipal officer should be in any way interested in or retain interest in patents connected with the working of their department.

IT has been definitely settled that Mr. O. Muller remains on the professional staff of the Elphinstone College and does not take up the Educational Inspectorship in Sind.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, after an inquiry extending over two days and a-half, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a Special Jury concluded the trial of the five Mahomedan rioters who were charged with the murders of George Taylor and Henry Evans, lance corporals of the Shropshire Regiment, at Grant Road, on the 9th March last. The jury by a majority of six to three found all the prisoners guilty of murder, remarking that they had come to the conclusion that the fifth prisoner had used the iron rod in striking Taylor. His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority; and in passing sentence, said the majority had come to the conclusion that the fifth accused had used the iron rod after his stick was broken. It seemed, therefore, to his lordship the fifth prisoner was the leader; and he was sentenced to be hanged. Having regard to that sentence, and to the fact that the other prisoners had only used sticks as weapons, each of them was sentenced to transportation for life.

AT 11-30 p.m., Wednesday, a splendid meteor appeared to travel from north-west to south-east north of Malabar Hill. It exploded and broke into fragments before going very far. It would be interesting to hear whether this meteor was observed in Salsette and places further north.

OF the Agra Bank report the "Investors' Review" writes.—A good improvement is shown in the annual report, the net profit for 1897, including £2,326 brought forward, being £26,260, as compared with £20,326 in 1896, when £138 was brought in. The dividend is consequently put up from 3 to 3½ per cent. for the year, and the considerably increased balance of £5,260 is carried forward. The bank's capital of £600,000 is now held entirely in sterling, which is a great improvement on the half gold and half silver of former days, but the reserve of £20,000 might with advantage be increased at an early date. Deposits are rather less, but still exceed a million sterling, current accounts being up £43,000, while fixed deposits are £66,000 less, which to some extent explains the increased profits, the reduction in interest being £6,000. The division of bills payable and loans payable gives the balance-sheet a better appearance, and owing to the change adopted regarding the accounts, both bills and loans payable, and bills receivable show a reduction of something like a million sterling each, while investments have risen from £93,316 to £272,178, against which has to be set a reduction of £82,000 in cash in hand. Deposits now stand at £1,013,837, while cash and investments figure for £394,000, or nearly 39 per cent.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WAR IN SIGHT.

THE SPANISH CABINET AND PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

MADRID, APRIL 13.

The Spanish Cabinet have considered President McKinley's Message to Congress, and have decided that the doctrines contained therein are not compatible with the rights of Spain.

Spain will, however, wait till the declarations of the President and the resolutions of Congress are translated into acts.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Committees of the Washington House of Representatives and the Senate, to whom President McKinley's Message to Congress was referred, have both reported in favor of immediately requesting Spain to withdraw from Cuba and instructing the President to use all the forces of the United States to secure Cuban independence.

The Committees in their reports scathingly denounce the Spanish atrocities in Cuba, which they compare to those committed by the Turks.

The wording of the reports is manifestly calculated to provoke Spanish pride to the utmost.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTE THE COMMITTEES' REPORT.

APRIL 14.

The Washington House ot Representatives have to-day, passed the report of the Committee on the President's Message to Congress by 322 against 19 votes.

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN LINERS FOR CRUISERS.

The United States Navy Department has decided to purchase the American Liners Saint Louis and Saint Paul, which will be turned into auxiliary cruisers.

MANIFESTO BY DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos has issued a Manifesto in which he says that if the Spanish Government will not take up the glove thrown down by America he will come to Spain himself.

PRESIDENT FAURE VISITS THE QUEEN.

APRIL 13.

President Faure, to-day, paid a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Nice.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here, at 4 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the homeward mail of the 9th instant, arrived, here at 10 a.m., to-day.

CHAPEKAR'S APPEAL REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 14.

Damodher Hari Chapekar's appeal to H. E. the Viceroy has been rejected. Therefore, the execution will come off on Monday next.

PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

Later on Chapekar was brought into the Jail Office. Mr. Brierly, officiating Superintendent of Yerrowda Jail, informed him about his petition. Chapekar then requested Mr. Brierly to permit him to send a petition to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and he also requested that Mr. Tilak should be allowed to write the same on his behalf.

The Superintendent has acceded to Chapekar's requests

BAD END OF AN EASTER TRIP.

An European, named Alfred Charles Parker, working as a candidate in the Bombay Customs, came to Poona to enjoy the Easter vacation. On Tuesday, he hired a carriage, and having through one of the Railway porters made the acquaintance of a Hindu woman, he took her for a drive to the Bund Gardens. They went in, leaving the carriage outside. The gharrywalla waited for a considerable time and drove to his stables. The following morning, the malee saw the woman lying on the rocks (over 23 feet) below. He immediately gave information to the Chowkidar of the Detention Camp near Fitzgerald Bridge. Sergeant Field, of the Royal Irish Rifles, climbed down into the bed of the river and brought the woman up, whose ankle was broken, and the bone protruding. He afterwards handed over the woman to the police, who took her to the hospital, where the leg was amputated.

Inspector Fleming arrested the accused at Collet's Hotel, near the Railway station. Finding he had a wound on the side of his throat he asked him how he got it. Accused replied he fell down, but afterwards admitted he made the wound with his razor.

Accused was taken to Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, who took down his voluntary statement. He said an altercation took place between the woman and himself, when he gave her a push whilst she was standing near the wall, and she accidentally fell down. He then ran away.

The City Mamletdar, Rao Saheb Luxmon Ransing. took down the deposition of the woman, who said that she did not fall down, but that accused had pushed her.

Accused is now locked up, and will be brought before Colonel Newnham Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate.

THE LATE DR. BHAGWANDAS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SURAT, APRIL 13

Responding to an invitation issued by Rao Bahadur Mukundrai Manirai and Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, the President and Secretary of the Hindu Plague Committee, Surat, a crowded representative meeting assembled at the Municipal Hall, to-day, Mr. Moscardi, Sessions Judge, presiding, to express sincere sorrow at the untimely death of the late Bhagwandas Ramji, doctor in charge of the Surat Hindu Plague Hospital, and to express their condolence with the family of the deceased and to raise funds by public subscriptions for maintenance of the widow and orphans of the worthy doctor, who without any hope or desire of recompense rendered unstinted services to the people of Surat in the trying times of the plague out of purest motives of philanthropy and unselfish love.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. OBBARD.

AMRAOTI CAMP, APRIL 14.

The Berar bar entertained Mr. Obbard, Judicial Commissioner, on Tuesday night, at an evening party in the spacious premises of the City Club. Mr. Obbard is deservedly popular and is held in great esteem. The grounds of the club were tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The programme was a varied one, and included theatricals. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE NEW STANDING COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to see from your report of the first meeting of the new Standing Committee that none of the three European members is willing to accept the position of Chairman which, as Mr. Kabraji stated, is usually confined to a European and a native in alternate years. This system has worked well, and it has been a distinct advantage to the city for the Europeans to give the benefit of their experience in this way to the Municipality. It is the more unfortunate that the rule has been departed from, seeing that for three successive years the chair has been filled—and excellently filled—by a Native gentleman, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra. After that long innings for a Native it suggests cause for reflection why it was found necessary to appoint another Native gentleman, doubtless equally competent, in default of any European willing to occupy the chair. There are those who look forward to the day when the presence of a European on the Corporation will be as rare as a black swan—*rara avis in terris*. But I do not think that Bombay will have cause to anticipate that day with much satisfaction.

In this connection I wish to express the surprise I feel, in common with many others, at the exclusion of Professor Muller from the Committee as one of the Government nominees. He was one of the most active members and has done very good work both in the Municipality and in the practical measures adopted for the suppression of the plague. He has been especially successful in the north of the island, where the almost entire freedom of certain hamlets from plague while it has been raging in other parts of Bombay is largely due to his efforts. It is understood, however, that the frankness and independence with which he dealt with the excessive expenditure of the Plague Committee, when proposing a motion asking Government to hand over the work of the Committee to the Corporation, has given offence in high quarters. Whether this is so or not, it is generally believed, and it is a very unfortunate belief, for if it comes to be supposed that a Government nominee on the Corporation or Standing Committee is bound in all cases to represent the official view of every question, it will greatly lessen the influence and weight of these members. It cannot for a moment be supposed that Lord Sandhurst or his colleagues desire anything of the sort, but it is a great pity that anything should be done to give ground for a contrary view. It cannot be said that it was necessary to pass over Mr. Muller's claims to continue on the Committee, in order that Government might give the Hindus the representation thereon which was denied them by the Corporation. A Hindu could have been appointed in place of the Hon. Mr. Visram, seeing that two Mahomedans had already been elected by the Corporation. There is no need to give the Mahomedans three seats on the Committee, when the Hindus who form three-fourths of the population have only one.

Regarding the indictment of the lavish and uncontrolled outlay of the Plague Committee, so far from Professor Muller unduly overstating the case, many members of the Corporation held that his speech erred on the side of under-statement, and that a full exposition of the serious grounds of complaint freely talked about might have been looked for. However, any omissions in this direction will no doubt be made good by the enquiry which is now being carried on by a committee of the Corporation appointed at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Mehta. On every ground it is to be hoped that the enquiry will be thorough and unflinching, so that it may lay at rest some of the more unpleasant rumours that have been for some time in circulation. It is generally believed that the estimate of 25 lakhs will by no means cover the expenditure of the Committee when the accounts are made up, and that a disagreeable financial outlook will be disclosed when the whole truth is ascertained.—Yours, &c.,

April 14. A EUROPEAN RATEPAYER.

FATAL SHIKARI ACCIDENT.

A MINING ENGINEER KILLED BY A TIGER.

LAST week, Mr. Walter Brock, a mining engineer, residing at Umari station, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, was mauled by a tiger and suffered injuries which resulted a short time afterwards in his death. Mr. Brock, who was well known in Bombay, was a great sportsman, and the walls of his house were adorned with a large collection of skins of the game that he had taken. On the 6th instant, Mr. Brock, accompanied by two native shikaries, came on a large tiger in the jungle. The first shot from his rifle severely wounded the animal and it slunk away. The sportsman followed the trail, and soon came upon the tiger lying wounded and apparently dead. Mr. Brock went within a few paces of the animal and threw a stone at it to see whether it was alive. The next moment the tiger had sprung forward and attacked its assailant, mutilating his right arm and inflicting severe injuries to the head. Stripes did not, however, stop to complete his work, but made off into the jungle. Mr. Brock managed to walk home, a distance of two miles, and was conveyed to hospital, where he died on the following morning. He leaves a widow and two children. His brother, Mr. Edwin Brock, is foreman smith in the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba, and the deceased also has a married sister living in Bombay.

THE TROOPS FOR MAURITIUS.

THE probable strength of the 1st Bengal Infantry which has been ordered to Mauritius for garrison duty, and will sail in the Clive, is nine Brtish officers, eight hundred rank and file, and about one hundred followers. The officers of the regiment are as under:—Lieut.-Col. A. C. G. Lydiard, Major F. Hawkins, Captains H. F. Loch, H. Comins, A. W. DeWilton, J. J. H. B. Eckford, Lieuts. W. E. White, H. E. Hitchins, Surgeon-Major E. Cretin, Lieut. R. Hawkes, and 2nd Lieut. C. C. A. A. Hughes. The ordinary garrison of Mauritius consists of one battery of garrison artillery with two local companies of gunners and two of submarine miners, and a wing of a British infantry regiment. The 1st Battalion 60th Rifles have their headquarters and four companies there now, the other wing being at Durban. There seems to be no special reason, remarks an up-country contemporary, for increasing the garrison of Mauritius just now, but Port Louis is the only British coaling station between the Cape and countries further East, and its importance on this account has hitherto been rather overlooked. Particular attention is being paid by the authorities at Home to the fortification and garrisoning of our coaling stations all over the world, and with so many interests at stake in the Eastern seas it seems advisable that Mauritius should be well looked after.

THE S. S. MARIA TERESA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, 15th instant, at 5 p.m. per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, Captain G. Morovich :—

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Two Misses Aitchison
Mr Appoo
Mr and Mrs W Baldwin
Major and Mrs S Hume Balfour and child
Capt and Mrs Bingham
Mr and Mrs T A Bland, and infant
Miss M Barnard
Capt G R Crawford
Mrs and Miss Dunlop-Smith
Mr W P Dymond
Mrs A Elliot, and infant
Mr R N Entwistle
Sister Eurasme
Capt A H Eustace
Lt W Evans
Mr G Floriancich
Mr and Mrs F D Fowler
Mrs H B Goodall
Miss E Goodall
Mr and Mrs R Griffin
Mrs F N Gutersloh and child
Miss Gutersloh
Major A S Hughes
Sister Juliana
Mr H S Ker Edie
Rev Father Kershaw
Mr R Knight
Rev and Mrs Latham
Lt F Lloyd Jones
Mrs N Macpherson
Capt S G Moore
Lt P F Newnham
Capt T T Petman
Mrs T Plowden
Lt S Richardsohl
Bgde-Surgn-Lt-Col S M Salaman
Miss Salaman
Mr Max Samuel
Mrs G Scudamore
Mrs C Shorrock
Mr A Smythies
Col and Mrs B E Spurgin and child
Capt and Mrs G A M Thompsen
Miss S Wadia
Mr and Mrs G Wright Neville

FOR SUEZ—Rev Fr C S Rivington.

MR. DORMER HARRIS has written a book entitled "Life in an Old English Town," which Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. will publish in their Social England Series. Among other volumes announced for this series are "Chivalry," by Mr. F. W. Cornish, Vice-Provost of Eton; a "History of the Fine Arts," by Mr. Baldwin Brown; and Mr. C. Fell Smith's book, "The Social Position of Women."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALL the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council have arrived in Simla except Sir James Westland, who is still in Kashmir.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from Hongkong, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place were at 2,000 bales. Exchange on Bombay is quoted at Rs. 140. Prices have all round gone down dls. 1-2. The tendency of the market is generally towards a decline.

DURING the week ended April 13th, British dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Customs for export to the value of Rs. 4,54,000. The balance in hand included 74 1-2 lakhs of Government silver and 68 lakhs awaiting assay.

MR. P. REYNOLDS, M.Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, First Class, temporary rank, has been placed on special duty in connection with the City of Bombay Improvement Trust from the date of his relief by Mr. Burke.

THE services of Major P. J. H. Aplin, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN C. E. BELLI-BIVAR, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain A. E. S. Hartigan, transferred.

MR. H. O. QUIN, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Broach, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S., on leave.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., acting Collector of Belgaum, has been granted furlough for two years.

SIR JAMES MACNABB CAMPBELL, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, has been allowed furlough for one year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 12 was 1,303, giving a death-rate of 81·50 per annum per thousand as against 60·05 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·51 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 647 died from fevers, of which 562 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 13, measles; 3, cholera; 120, phthisis; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 184, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarrhœa; 38, dysentery; 15, still-born; 54, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 40; Brahmin, 40; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 723; Hindu outcaste, 109; Musalman, 285; Parsee, 30; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 48; Eurasian, 4; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 154 as against 68 the corresponding period of last year, and 216 the average over the past five years.

SIX thousand additional coolies are to be sent from India to Mombassa for work on the Uganda Railway, as the construction of the line is to be pushed on with all possible speed.

AT least one thousand new goods wagons will reach India from England for the East Indian Railway during June. This will be a welcome increase to the rolling-stock. Additionl engines are also being sent out.

NEWS reached Calcutta privately on Tueday morning of a murderous assault at Cawnpore by a native on Miss Mabel Gonsalves, sister-in-law of Mr. Forbes, a local pleader. It appears that Mr. Forbes, accompanied by his wife and Miss Gonsalves, were driving in a phaeton to the bandstand, when a native armed with an ironbound lathi suddenly rushed up to the conveyance and mistaking the young lady for Mrs. Forbes struck her two heavy blows on the head with it inflicting two severe wounds on her head which rendered her unconscious. The assailant was secured. The young lady is in a precarious state.

ONE effect of the partial disarmament of the frontier tribes, writes a correspondent, is certain to be that rifle thefts both on the border and in cantonments in India will increase in number for the next year or two. The price of the Martini will rise, probably, to Rs. 400, and this sum will be a great temptation to the thieves who visit India with the one object of securing rifles. The most daring of these men are the Akhal from the Jellalabad district, who do not confine their operations to the frontier stations, but work down-country and know the value of railways in getting quickly from place to place. Special precautions therefore will have to be taken to check their operations; while the ordinary rifle-thief who operates in places like Peshawar, Kohat and Nowshera, will have to be more closely watched. In the murder of a Sikh sentry at Peshawar and the theft of his rifle we have the first sign of activity on the part of these gentry, and an indication of the boldness which they show in their movements. It would seem to be necessary not merely to warn all troops to be on the alert, but to instruct the railway police to shadow all suspicious Pathans who may be travelling in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Suspicious looking bundles should be searched, and when once a gang of rifle thieves are known to have begun their robberies warnings should be issued to all important stations. The trans-frontier tribesmen will do their best to get breechloaders again as soon as possible, and as the money-fine imposed upon them has not been very large, they will be prepared to pay good prices for rifles and ammunition.

IT is said not to be intended to maintain three brigades on a war footing on the Peshawar frontier for any length of time. The brigade at Bara should be the next to be demobilised, for there are no signs of unrest among the Afridis, and the small number of malcontents still remaining can do but little mischief. Probably by the end of the current month, if not earlier, Bara fort will be left to the Border Police, the troops being withdrawn and sent to their stations. As to the Khyber, until it is settled how the Pass is to be held and what further improvements are to be made in the communications, two brigades may have to remain on the spot, i.e., holding Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid, with supports at Jamrud. When the new arrangement has been made with the Afridi maliks, the brigade at Jamrud may be broken up; it would be most unwise, on considerations of health, to keep troops there during the hot weather. From June onwards the Pass becomes most unhealthy, and if it has to be garrisoned for some months, the proportion of British regiments and mountain batteries should be kept as low as possible. In any case a system of monthly reliefs should be arranged from Peshawar, so as to give Britishers and sepoys alike a chance of recruiting their health in comfortable quarters at Peshawar. We cannot insist too strongly upon the danger to be run owing to the unheathiness of the Khyber: the experience gained in 1879-80 should not be forgotten now, and measures should be taken well in advance to save the temporary garrison from sickness. The men are in splendid health at present, but when a period of inactivity sets in they will inevitably lose that "hardness" which comes with campaigning. After all the good work they have done it would be a sorry business if their ranks were thinned by disease. Peshawar in some years is unhealthy enough, but the Khyber is always in bad repute for five months out of the twelve.

AMONG the ancient Irish titles claimed by lineal descendants are those of "The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin," claimed by the Right Hon. Hugh Hyacinth MacDermot, Q.C., the Attorney-General for Ireland in the late Administration, and The O'Conor Don, claimed by the Right Hon. Charles Owen O'Conor, who sat in the House of Commons as member for Roscommon from 1860 till 1880, and became, on the death of Mr. Childers, the Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

IT is suggested that a ship might be chartered to take the cattle away, and her cargo could be advantageously supplemented by loading guano from the neighbouring islets. The labour for such a purpose, it is stated, would be readily found by the inhabitants of Tristan d' Acunha. The wants of the islanders are few, but they appear to have run short of vegetable seeds, and a supply especially of cabbage, brocoli, onions, and cauliflower seeds, would be very acceptable. Vegetable seeds can be sent to Tristan d' Acunha by letter post or by parcel post. The postage on letters is 2 1-2 the halfounce, and on parcels 8d. per pound up to eleven pounds. The date on which letters and parcels will be despatched from this country will be communicated, when fixed, to postmasters and to the Press. Corporal Glass, it will be remembered, founded this colony about 1821.

THE Americans claim to have Shakespeare's chair, and now the announcement is made that they possess the printing press on which the first edition—that is, the Kilmarnock edition—of Burns's poems was printed. It has had many ups and downs this press. It came from Amsterdam in the first place, and after doing duty in several English towns, found its way to Kilmarnock, where, after printing Burns's poems in 1786, it was set up at Ayr to print a newspaper. When it was found to be out of date for such a purpose its owner had a chair made out of the frame, and the iron parts were subsequently taken to America by a Mr. Regan, who ultimately settled in Illinois. The press is now said to be in the possession of a Chicago printer named Fergus.

PRINCESS PAULINE of Wurtemberg, who has been betrothed to the Hereditary Prince of Wied, is the only child of King William. Her mother, who died in 1882, was a daughter of the late Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and a sister of the Queen Regent of the Netherlands and of the Duchess of Albany. Princess Pauline, who was born in December, 1877, is excluded by the Salic law from the throne of Wurtemberg, but she will inherit a very large fortune from her father. The Hereditary Prince Frederick of Wied was born in June, 1872. He is a nephew of the Queen of Roumania, and a grandnephew of the Queen of Sweden and the Grand Duke of Nassau-Luxemburg. The Wied family own very large and very valuable estates in the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia, and the Princess of Wied inherited a vast fortune from her father, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, who was one of the richest Royal personages in Europe.

JUDGE MAGNAND, President of the Correctional Tribunal of Chateau-Thierry, should not be counted a weak Judge because he acquitted the woman who stole a loaf after mother and baby had fasted 36 hours. He is a just, but not a good-natured Judge. The Court of Cassation admitted long ago the plea that necessity knows no law. Last summer President Magnand when out riding saw some boys enter a cherry orchard and fill their caps with cherries. He rode towards them to remonstrate, and they ran away, but he overtook one of them and led him to the house of a rural policeman, where a proces-verbal of the theft, giving the names of all the young thieves, was made out. They were summoned, and on the day of the trial President Magnand descended from the Bench and was called as a witness. The boys were given a maximum sentence. He has been charged with not defending the principle of property. The action he took in the cherry orchard speaks in his defence.

LANDSCAPE painters complain—and well they may complain—that though their branch of art constitutes quite a fourth of the average number of pictures on the walls of the Academy, yet there is not a pure landscape painter on the Hanging Committee. This body consists for the present season of Messrs. Crofts, Goodall, Sargent, and Ouless. Sir William Richmond was also to have been a member—his place will be taken by Mr. Boughton. Both Mr. Boughton and Mr. Goodall paint landscapes, but they are scarcely landscape painters. The omission is not a coincidence. It is due to the steady neglect of landscape by the Academy. So few landscape painters are to be found amongst the forty R.A.'s that the occurence of one amongst the hangers is very rare. Mr. Leader's recent election will, next year at all events, disturb the prevalence of this custom.

IN Sir Richard Burton's posthumous work, "The Jew, the Gypsy, and ElIslam," about to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., the author discusses the affinity of the Gipsies with the race known in India as the Jats. Sir Richard took notes of the Gipsies in most of the countries he travelled through. In the part on Mohammedanism, Sir Richard Burton holds that modern writers have not fully recognised the high position of Islam among the world's religions. He claims that he has set forth the truth, merits, and beauty of a faith which for thirteen centuries has guided a fifth of the human race. We may point out that the most recent English writer on Mohammedanism, Mr. Arnold, of the Anglo-Mohammedan College at Aligarh, is not to be classed among the authors who, according to Sir Richard Burton, are less interested in the merits of Islam than in its flaws and falsehoods.

THE "World" says a marriage will presently be arranged between Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, and the Hereditary Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, elder son of the late Hereditary Prince and granson of the reigning Grand Duke. The Princess will not be fourteen years old until the 30th of next month.

THE annual visit to the island of Tristan d'Acunha was made in November, 1897, by her Majesty's ship *Widgeon*, under the command of Lieutenant and Commander A. F. Gurney. The special object of the visit was to convey to the islanders a whaling boat which was supplied by the Admiralty. Commander Gurney reports that the total population is now 64, composed of 18 adult males, 19 women, 15 boys and 12 girls. The island is capable of affording pasturage for some 500 head of cattle, and, as there are now between 800 and 900 cattle on the island, as well as 500 sheep, the inhabitants are anxious to dispose of their surplus stock.

"RECENTLY," said Mr. Justice Grantham at a meeting of the Drury Lane Working Girls' House, "I was on circuit at Liverpool. Four persons were put in the dock, two men and two women, on a rather serious charge. My marshal looked at one of the women, and whispered, 'She must have been the model for Millais's picture,——.' That evening we went to a print-shop to look at an engraving of the picture. A more remarkable likeness I never saw. As it turned out the woman was not the model, but the resemblance directed my special attention to the case. My marshal went to see the Roman Catholic chaplain at the gaol. The chaplain said it was a very hard case. The woman was the daughter of an ex-policeman, who came into some money and took to drink, after which the home became a hell-on-earth. She fell among bad companions, who made her into a common thief. Three times she had been 'saved' and put in decent employment, but every time her old associates found her, and blackmailed her on the threat that they would disclose her history. She relapsed into crime, and had a black list against her. The chaplain sod it would be hopeless to reclaim her if the remained in the country. We found that she was anxious to lead a decent life, and willing to go abroad. Her passage and outfit were arranged. She made her own clothes in gaol, and at the end of three weeks her sentence was remitted. She was at Canada and went into service. The last that we heard of her was that she was comfortably married and leading a respectable life. Why could not that example be followed with the girls you deal with who are not vicious and have no fault but poverty?" The matter was left for the consideration of the committee, the vicar of St. Giles pointing out that one difficulty is the parents' consent, and another the expense of the undertaking.

NEW YORK is ringing with a new notion in entertainments—a flower and vegetable vaudeville costume party given in Lexingtonavenue. The idea was borrowed from a dance of more than a hundred years ago at Versailles. Two young ladies dressed as Pierrots carried dachshunds costumed in the same way; a gentleman personated Queen Victoria from her latest portrait; Dickens's Marchioness figured in the throng; and Dick Swiveller was near at hand. An apple-woman, a couple of tramps, Mrs. Jarley's Waxwork dolls, two Grenadiers Moliere's bust and Van Dyck's portraits of Charles I. were among the successes of the evening. False noses and vegetables in the buttonholes were displayed by many gentlemen in evening dress. Some of the ladies wore coiffures resembling a basket of flowers, which were fearfully and wonderfully arranged, and there were no dresses that would have been seen at any other ordinary ball or costume ball. Some of the realisations of vegetables were extremely comical.

MR. LOUIS FAGAN found American audiences full of interest when he lectured them on the treasures of the Print Room at the British Museum. So much did the subject take that many of these lectures, which dealt with the career and achievement of the early English engravers, had to be repeated, and this experience was not confined to New York, where it was inaugurated. American collections have long been peculiarly rich in etchings and engravings of Whistler, Meryon, and Jacquemart. But latterly there has arisen a taste for old English mezzotints, especially for the works of Raphael Smith, and the enormous prices which fine examples of this master are now fetching is largely due to competition with American buyers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Abdool Hussein Adamji Pirbhai; Ardasir Framji Unwalla; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval; Sir George Cotton; Drs. Dominick A. D'Monte; Diago Manual DeSilva; Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji; Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Master; Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha; Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim; Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil; Ibrahim Rahimtoolla; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama; Jaya Karadi Lingu; Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji; Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji; Kaliandas Keshavdas; and Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai; Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji; Messrs. Kavasji Merwanji Shroff; Kharsedj Nasarwanji Wadya; G. Lund; Mir Aun Ali, Bar-at-Law; Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan; Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya; Professor O. V. Muller. Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak; Messrs. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia; Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia; Hon'bles Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani; Messrs. Rastam K. R. Kama; George Woodford Roughton; Sundernath D. Khote; Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Drs. Edward Freeman Underwood; Acacio G. Viegas; Mr. Robert William Edward Hampe Vincent; and Rao Sahib Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, several old Committees were re-appointed, omitting the names of those members who are not at present in the Corporation and adding certain other names. The Committees were proposed separately in the course of which some discussion took place. While proposing the re-appointment of the Committee appointed to inquire into the cause of inadequate and intermittent water supply during the hot season, Mr. Wadia suggested that this committee should be treated as a permanent committee for the purpose of considering and reporting on matters connected with water-supply, as such a committee, composed as it would be of members conversant with such questions, would be very useful to the Corporation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta took exception to such a proposal being sprung upon them so suddenly, and appealed to the president to rule the proposal out of order, suggesting at the same time that Mr. Wadia might bring the proposition again before them after giving due notice about it.

The President ruled the proposition out of order.

In proposing the re-appointment of the Committee for the purpose of reporting on certain questions regarding drainage, Mr. Wadia proposed some new names, and in doing so remarked that it was very necessary that this Committee should consist of competent councilors, who were professionally acquainted with the drainage question.

The re-appointment of the Committee, which was appointed at the instance of the late Mr. Dharamsi for the purpose of amending the rules of debate, was negatived. In connection with this question the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that at the time when the Corporation appointed this Committee he prophesied that no useful purpose would be served. Mr. Dharamsi himself once acknowledged to him that he did not know himself what alterations he should suggest. He, therefore, suggested that the committee should now cease.

Professor Muller agreed with Mr. Mehta's suggestion, and observed that the committee was ordered to report on the subject within four months, but it did not do so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wadia withdrew his proposition.

DEPOSIT OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, it was resolved "that as recommended by the Standing Committee the Corporation approve of the selection of the following banks for the deposit during the current year of such surplus monies at interest in current account or for the fixed periods ranging from ten days to three or six months, whenever it may appear to the Commissioner and the Committee that it will be more advantageous owing to high ruling rates or other causes to make such deposits than to invest such surplus funds in public securities as authorized by the Act:—1, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris 2. Credit Lyonnais. 3. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corparation. 4. National Bank of India. 5. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or any one of such banks."

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked for urgency to a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction a further grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for plague charges, and suggesting a further representation to be made to the Government to hand over the plague operations to the Municipality. Mr. Ibrahim stated that this was an important matter and if the Corparation did not now give the necessary sanction the work of the Plague Committee would be brought to a deadlock.

Urgency having been granted, Mr. Ibrahim moved the sanction of Rs. 2 50,000 in terms of the resolution of the Standing Committee. Mr. Ibrahim stated that twenty-five lakhs of rupees had been granted by the Corporation in connection with plague charges up till now and they had all been spent. Of the further grant of Rs. 2,50,000 now demanded Rs. 1,25,000 were required for the construction of sheds. It was calculated that this sum of two and a-half lakhs would suffice till the end of the month. Having regard to the fact that a representation had been sent to Government to ascertain what share the Government, the Corparation, and the Port Trust should bear in the plague expenditure, it was necessary that this sanction should be granted. The Standing Committee had further thought it desirable to represent to the Government the necessity of handing over the plague operations to the Municipality, for they thought that if monies were spent at the present rate, the municipal funds would be found insufficient to cope with the expenditure.

Dr. Bahadurji complained that somebody had wired a piece of information to England to the effect that the Corporation at a certain meeting stopped funds to the Plague Committee. He (the speaker) made inquiries into the matter and found that there had been no such meeting which stopped supplies. He thought that sort of statement ought to be contradicted, because the Municipality of Bombay had been often held up as obstructionists in the matter. There was no occasion on which the Corporation had refused to grant funds.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the explanation of the phenomenon was somewhat different from what Dr. Bahadurji imagined. It would be a perfectly scandalous thing if such a telegram had been sent with some conscious purpose, but his idea was that people outside the Corporation did not know what the Corporation was. The foundation of the telegram seemed to have been that this Corporation had no money and that Government had sanctioned the money in advance for the time being. There were a number of people who did not understand the composition of the Corporation, which was characterised as an obstructive body and, therefore, of an objectionable character. It seemed to him that the telegram was founded upon ignorance, and whether it was ignorance or it was a conscious purpose Dr. Bahadhurji was perfectly right in insisting that the scandal and libel should be contradicted in some authoritative manner. He (Mr. Mehta) wished Dr Bahadhurji had suggested that it should be contradicted by the President as largely and widely as possible.

Dr. DeSilva enquired if this was the last sum that would be required of the Corporation by the Plague Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: It is more than anybody can say.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS AND THEIR PATENTS.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, No. 30474, dated 24th February 1898, from the Commissioner, forwarding Counsel's opinion as regards the legality, or otherwise, of Municipal servants interesting themselves in patents of inventions by themselves or others utilized by the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the papers be recorded, and that in the opinion of the Corporation it was undesirable that any municipal officers should be in every way interested in patents connected with the working of their department.

The proposition being seconded by Mr. Aun Ali, Mr. Roughton submitted that it would be in the highest degree discouraging to the officers if they were not allowed to invent anything for themselves or for the good of the public at large or that they were debarred from securing the benefits of their own patents. He moved an amendment to the effect that the second portion of Mr. Mehta's proposition be deleted.

Mr. Vincent seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail Janmohamed did not think that Mr. Mehta's proposition would have a deleterious effect on the inventive services of Municipal officers as contended by Mr. Roughton.

Dr. Bahadhurji thought that Mr. Mehta had very leniently dealt with the officers, who had under the section of the Act vacated their posts,

At the suggestion of Mr. N. N. Wadia the words "to retain an interest" were added to Mr. Mehta's proposition, which then ran as follows:—And that in the opinion of the Corporation it was undesirable that any municipal officer should be in any way interested or retain an interest in patents connected with the working of their departments.

After some further discussion, the Hon. Mr. Mehta briefly replied on the debate. Mr. Roughton's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, Mr. Mehta's proposition being carried by a large majority

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN C. H. L. MEYER, M.D., B.S. (Lon.), has been appointed to act as Medical Officer, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

MR. HARWOOD, the Managing Director of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills, was voted a bonus of Rs. 50,000 at a general meeting of the shareholders, held last Saturday, on his retirement.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE RIOTS.

THE MURDER OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN GRANT ROAD.

VERDICT AND SENTENCES OF DEATH AND TRANSPORTATION.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a Special Jury concluded the trial of the case connected with the murder of two European soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment, by rioters in Grant Road on the 9th March last. The prisoners were five in number, and named Walli Mahomed Lalimahomed, Mahomed Hanif Mansoorali, Moolla Haji Eddo, Shaik Hyder Shaik Karim, and Mahomed Ali alias Soudagar; and they were charged with committing the murders, on the 9th March, in Grant Road, of George Taylor and Henry Evans, corporals in the Shropshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba; with rioting armed with deadly weapons; with being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of assaulting Europeans, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2; and Mr. Laikaka for accused Nos. 3, 4, and 5. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, foreman.
Mr. J. H. Latimer.
Mr. G. P. De Saone.
Mr. Jijibhai J. Lam.
Mr. Cursetji S. Patel.
Mr. W. S. Millard.
Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.
Mr. Dadabhai M. Jijibhoy.
Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg.

Mr. Laikaka, in addressing the jury on behalf of accused Nos. 3, 4, and 5, said that his learned friend Mr. Kazi Kabirudin having dealt with the evidence for the prosecution at considerable length, he would not take up their time much longer. With regard to No. 3, one of the important witnesses for the prosecution said he could not identify him and the evidence against him was really weak. There was no explanation why the other prisoners were not arrested on the day of the riots. It was well-known that the ignorant mob were frantically excited against the plague officers; and it was quite possible that, believing the soldiers to be plague officers, a mob of three or four thousand persons set upon them. The important question, therefore, was whether this could be called a murder? The learned counsel submitted that the offence came rather under section 304 than section 302 of the Code. The story of the iron rake was an after thought of one of the men employed in the biscuit-maker's shop, for nothing was said or known about it at first. Niamutula, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had been playing an important part in the case, and he it was who had been bolstering up the case for the prosecution in the hope of himself being let off from the prosecution. The witnesses who identified the accused appeared to have been well coached in their lessons. The story of five or six persons rushing into the baker's shop was improbable, and the jury, the learned counsel hoped, would not take it as a reliable story. Out of the thousands of persons present in the mob, it was improbable that the witness could have observed only the five prisoners at the bar as the persons who were responsible for the unfortunate deaths of the two soldiers. It was a curious circumstance that the owner of the shop was not called, and it was not improbable that he knew much more of the crime than had been brought to the notice of the jury. The learned counsel animadverted severely upon the evidence of the carpenter Ahmed Sab Fazloodin. It was utterly impossible for that man to have seen from his balcony what he professed to have seen; and that fact was established by the witness's cross-examination. With regard to the big iron rake, which the prosecution asked the jury to suppose was used in striking one of the soldiers, the learned counsel said that the scratch of two inches and a-half in length across the soldier's face made it impossible to believe that the rake could have been used in the manner alleged. What the learned counsel urged was that the story of the big heavy rake having been used was utterly incredible, and that it was a concoction of somebody's brain. As to the identification of the prisoners, the learned counsel said, it was the most important part of the case; and that the jury would give it their most serious attention.

THE SUMMING UP.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said it was of the most serious importance both in the interests of law and order, of the public and of the State, as well as of the five men who had been placed on their trial. His lordship therefore asked the jury to give their serious attention to the law as he would explain it to them. If the rioters assembled with the common object of committing murder, and if murder was committed by any members of the mob, the rest would be guilty of murder. It was important for the jury to bear in mind that the common object or intention of the mob was the first thing to determine. That could be gathered from the instruments used. In this case, stones and sticks and the iron poker were used. If the jury came to the conclusion that the instruments used were sufficient to cause death, and that the mob must have had the intention to kill, the offence would be murder; and every member of the mob would be guilty of the grave offence. If on the other hand, the jury came to the conclusion that the common object or intention of the rioters was not to cause death, that the instruments used were such as were not likely to cause death, then the offence, would be culpable homicide of the less grave character. In cases like this, the great difficulty was to get at all the persons who committed the offence. Going into the evidence in detail, his lordship said the soldiers who had been called gave merely formal evidence. His Lordship, referring to the evidence of Abdool Rehman, who was employed in the baker's shop, said the witness was certain that the five prisoners pursued the soldier into the shop, dragged him into the foot-path, struck him with sticks, and that No. 5 then brought out the heavy iron poker and struck the soldier a blow in the head. The witness said he went and stood opposite his brother's shop, and he saw the five prisoners enter the shop. In one place, he said the five prisoners only entered the shop; and in another place he said ten or twelve persons entered the shop. He said he knew all the prisoners, and therefore the question here was not of identify, but whether the jury believed his statements as to what he saw from the position in which he had placed himself. His statement that the accused No.5 brought out the iron poker from the shop and struck the soldier a blow in the head with it was confirmed by the medical evidence.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE EVIDENCE.

The next witness, Dost Mahomed, said he was present in the baker's shop, and that ten or twelve presons followed the soldier into the shop. It was a matter for the jury's consideration that each of the four persons in the shop identified all the five prisoners at the same time—not that one identified one or two of them, another a third, and so on. In another place, again, the witness said he saw ten or twelve persons enter the shop. He and the other servants began collecting the biscuits which were scattered about the shop. His lordship drew the jury's attention to another discrepancy in the witness's evidence as to the delivery of the key of the shop. The next witness, Rahimbux, employed in the same shop, also identified the five prisoners, alleging there were others whom he did not know. The next witness was Ahmed Sab, employed as a carpenter at Richardson and Cruddass. He recognised all the prisoners except No. 3, whom he did not know. He admitted he never informed the police, but gave information when called upon to do so. He admitted there was a chick all over the balcony, but said he could see down to the pavement. After referring to the evidence of Bhangibhoy Goolam Hoosein, his lordship turned to the evidence of Inspector Mynn, saying a police officer saw No. 5 at Masjid Bunder in the disguise of a Ghattee although his usual dress was that of a low-class Mahomedan. His lordship next drew the jury's attention to the chief points in the medical evidence. It showed that the iron instrument might have caused the injuries on Taylor's face, and that in that light it confirmed the statements of the man in the baker's shop, to the effect that such an instrument had been used by No. 5. The questions whether the witnesses had stated the truth, whether they had described what had seen with their own eyes, whether they magnified what they had seen, &c., were questions altogether for the jury to deal with. His lordship's task was done when he had explained the law to them. It was for the jury to apply their minds to the evidence and guided by the law as laid down by him, to come to a decision in the case. If it was the internal conviction in their minds that these five were the persons who caused the deaths of the unfortunate soldiers, that they were members of the unlawful assembly, that they took a part in the violence committed, that it was the common object of the assembly to assault Europeans, and to cause death, they were bound to bring in a verdict of guilty. If they had a doubt as to the prisoners' guilt, or as to their identity, they should give them the benefit. His lordship requested the jury to subdivide the case as against each prisoner, and to state whether they found the fifth prisoner had used the iron rod in the manner described. He felt the case was a painful one, but he knew that it was in the hands of a jury who would deal with it in a competent manner by applying all their knowledge of human life to it.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired for consultation at 1-25 p. m. On their return into court at 3-5 p. m., the foreman stated that the jury were not unanimous, but were divided in opinion by six to three.

His lordship: I am afraid I must ask you to retire again and see if you cannot come to a better unanimity.

The foreman: I may mention, my lord, that the minority of three have expressed their firm determination—

His lordship: Don't tell me what they have expressed.

The foreman: No, my lord, but I don't think, if we retire again, that there is any chance of our coming to a better unanimity.

His lordship: Well, you had better try.

The foreman: Very well, my lord.

The jury accordingly retired again. On their return into court at 3-40 p. m., Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, asked if the jury were agreed in their verdict.

The foreman: No.

Mr. Starling: Are you six to three still?

The foreman: We are.

Mr. Starling: Are you satisfied that there is no chance of your ever being unanimous?

The formen: Yes. That is the expression of opinion of both the majority and the minority.

His lordship: Are the six agreed on all the points?

The foreman: Yes, my lord, we are agreed on all points.

Mr. Starling: What is the verdict of the six?

The foreman: Guilty of murder.

His lordship: Against all the prisoners?

The foreman: Yes, my lord.

His lordship: What is the verdict of the three?

The foreman: Not guilty on all counts.

His lordship: Have the six come to an opinion as to the relative guilt of the prisoners?

The foreman: They have come to the conclusion that No. 5 used the iron bar after his stick was broken.

His lordship: Are the six of opinion that all the five prisoners were present, actually striking in the shop, and not merely as members of the unlawful assembly?

The foreman: They are, my lord.

His lordship looked through his notes for some time before coming to a decision, and then the Clerk of the Crown told the prisoners they had been found guilty of murder, and asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them.

The first accused wept, and the rest asked for mercy.

Mr Kazi Kabirudin pleaded on behalf of the second accused that his young age might be taken into consideration.

SENTENCE.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said it was rather unfortunate that, in a serious case like this, the jury had not been able to come to a unanimous verdict. The law had vested him with certain discretion when there were six jurors on one side, and he could say he accepted the verdict of the majority. The majority of the jury had come to the conclusion that the fifth prisoner had used the iron rod in the manner described after his stick was broken. It seemed, therefore, to his lordship that the fifth prisoner was the leader, and therefore the highest sentence must be passed upon him. Having regard to that sentence, and to the fact that the other prisoners had only used sticks as weapons, each of them was sentenced to transportation for life.

The prisoners were then handcuffed and were being removed from the dock, when the first prisoner attempted to bite the nose of constable De Burgh, who was in charge of him, but failed in the attempt. Some women and other relations of the condemned prisoners raised cries of lamentations as they were being removed to the police vans, but the police succeeded in restoring order in a short time.

FIRING MUNICIPAL PROPERTY IN COOMBHARWADA.

The following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury.

Dhondu Govind and Keshav Kushaba, Hindus, were charged with having been, on the 9th March last, members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of committing mischief, and with setting fire to a municipal hand-cart and a hose-reel, of the aggregate value of over Rs. 810, in 2nd Coombharwada Street. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said the property that was damaged by the prisoners was a municipal hand-cart, of the value of over Rs. 100, and a hose-reel, of the value of upwards of Rs. 700. The property was in 2nd Coombharwada, which is between the Northbrook Gardens and Duncan Road, on the morning of the 9th March, when the riots broke out. The rioters pounced upon these things and set fire to them, and destroyed them. There could be no doubt that the property was destroyed by some one or other of the rioters; and the only question for the consideration of the jury was whether the two prisoners were among the rioters, and as their leaders. No. 1 had a bottle of kerosine oil in his hand, and No. 2 matches, with which the property was set fire to.

Bhola Kooshia said he was employed on the 9th March as a muccadum of labourers for white-washing purposes. The hand-cart destroyed was said to be worth Rs. 140. At 11 o'clock, on the 9th March, he made it over to Cheddi Narayen.

Abdul Guffoor, a sub-inspector in the Health Department of the Municipality, said that, on the morning of the 9th March last, he had in his charge a hose-reel, with the hose on it, of the value of Rs. 710. He left it in charge of a biggaree in Coombharwada Street about 10 a. m. on the 9th March. It was damaged by fire, and the hose was cut into three pieces, which rendered it entirely useless. In fact both the hose and the reel were useless.

Cheddy Narayen, a labourer, said he was employed on the 9th March in white-washing operations in 2nd Coombharwada Lane, where he had a hand-cart in his charge. An old man told witness to run away for his life. There was a riot, a disturbance going on, at a short distance from where witness was. Two persons came to the cart, followed by about a hundred others. The two were the prisoners, who turned the cart upside down, and said "beat the chunnam-wallas." Witness knew the prisoner before. He ran away a short distance, and turning round, saw the cart on fire. He saw both smoke and fire; but never saw the cart again. It appeared from further evidence that the first prisoner went to the shop of a Hindu woman who keeps a grocer's shop in Coombharwada, and forced her to give him some Kerosine oil. He threatened her that, if she did not do so, she should not expect to carry on her business in her shop any more.

Fakir Bailajee, a muccadum in the employ of the Plague Committee, said he saw the two prisoners overturn a municipal hand-cart in Coombharwada on the morning of the 9th March. The first accused poured kerosine oil into it out of a bottle, and the second accused lighted a match and set fire to the cart. They also set fire at the same time to a hose-reel.

Some further evidence was called for the prosecution. Evidence was called on behalf of the defence to prove an *alibi*, but as more witnesses remained to be called, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Adamson, Alex
Alexy, D
Algar, Alfred
Amarsinghji Raja Sahib
Archine, H, Mrs
Arnot, H G
Bakash, N
B Ganjaram Uptatia
Bell, H P
Blanche, Emma, Miss
Broom, S J
Broom, Samuel
Brown, W I H
Bye, Frank
Cameron, A G R
Capt Marie, Mrs
Clarke, E, Mrs
Cooke, A
Cotton, John
Cox, A, Mrs
Cox, H E
Daniel, J, Rev
Deane, T E
Deavin, H P
Deemy, R
Delabamne
Dell' Aquila, Peltro
Dulkewich, Peter
Duncan, Mrs
Durand, H, Madam
Ellison
Fleischhaner, Heego
Frangier, H
Franklin, J E
Fredricks, Addie, Miss
Frere, H A
Gall, S
Gaynar, G H
Georgecopulo, E G
Gilson, G, Prof
Glade, Mrs
Gordon, L, Mrs
Gondson, A
Grant, J H
Green, R V
Grieves, Anne, Mrs
Hartty, W
Hosain, S M
Hitchcock, C
Hogaath, S
Holt, R
Hormasji Dorabji Mawad
Howard, A, Mrs
Hull, J
Hunt, C, Miss
Isaac, Abraham
Jacob, J C
King, H G
Kisnilal Jamnalal
Knight, Ray
Krishansson, L, Miss
Lascelles, J H
Laudon, A J
Lawrence, L
Little, W R, Capt
Low, A, Mrs
Low, J S, Mrs
Lowensohn, P
Lyon, W D
Macharg, A S C A
Mackenzie, Geo
Macartney, Wm
Marinello, A
Martin, R R
McLelland, Mrs
Mertens, A, Mrs
Middleton, A
Miller, Jos
Newman, Richard
O'Brien, G L W
O'Neill, J
Perrie, W F
Piers, W A
Reardson, M S D
Reeve, D A
Reitzie, Eugenia Modem
Rice, S M
Roodow, James
Sanage, Mrs
Schevartz, Miss
Shamusky, M
Smith, R O
Sprks, F
Sternberg, M
Stow, E Miss
Takats, G de
Waisband, Golda
Walker, P A
Walpole
Weele, F
Wilson, G C O
Winter, H, Dr
Young, L M, Miss

Dr. W. Bleek and Miss L. C. Lloyd must be quick with their Bushmen. The race is fast disappearing. Dr. Bleek and Miss Lloyd have been collecting specimens of Bushmen folk-lore, which they will publish shortly in a volume, through Messrs. Sonnenschein. The mention of this African race recalls a suggestion made some time ago to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain should be interviewed on the subject of an ethnological and anthropological department for the Empire As a Lord Rector, Mr. Chamberlain should be greater interested in a project of this kind. A man like Mr. Arthur Balfour certainly would. The Foreign Secretary, the Secretary for India, and the Colonial Secretary have under their official supervision a greater diversity of nations and races than ever have been subject to a single State. As a field for the study of what may roughly be summed up under the designation of primitive culture India is a world in itself. Indian civilians have, in an unsystematic way, gathered a vast mass of facts about primitive customs, beliefs myths, social organization, racial origins, and the like. In Africa, British officials have done little in this line. What has been done is mostly the work of missionaries and travellers. The project to which we have referred is worth taking up. But the people to move in the matter are pundits like Professor Max Muller, Dr. Tylor, Mr. Lang, and Dr. Frazer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	0	17
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	1	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	3	1	
	Fanaswady	1	1	
	Bhuleshwar	1	1	
	Khara Talao	3	1	
	Kumbarwada	5	3	
D	Khetwady	5	0	3
	Girgaum	12	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	1	
E	Mazegon	6	7	53
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	2	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	2	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	4	8	21
	Sewree	4	2	
	Sion	5	0	
G	Mahim	6	1	9
	Worlee	6	5	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	29	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	31
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		1	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		2	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		4	
	Nizampura		0	
	Byculla S. Camp		1	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		5	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Khoja		1	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Patharay Prabhu		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Sooni		1	
	Maratha		6	
	Mahomedbhoy E	1a	0	
	Total	104	61	160
	Total plague deaths to date	28,159	24,494	
	Total same date last year	49	50	119

a From Manori in Thana District by rail.

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 1

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Karachi Plague Committee, vice Mr. R. Giles, M.A., resigned.

Owing to a considerable increase in the death-rate in the northern part of the District, a meeting of the Mazagon and Tarwadi Committees was held at the District office, Wari Bunder, on the 13th instant. In the absence of Mr. Somakh, the president, Mr. Ragina was called to the chair, and at the suggestion of Mr. Lund joint house-to-house visitation by the sub-committees in the affected district on three days a week was unanimously decided upon, and on other days by the local committee in their several districts, as has been continuously done in the Southern Division of Tarwadi with such good results. Joint visitation was undertaken yesterday morning, when four cases were discovered. Contacts are being removed, and the occupants of the huts where three cases occurred will be removed to the District Health Camp.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

H. E. the Governor-in-Council has directed the stoppage of booking by railway from Karachi of all used apparel and bedding (except when carried as personal luggage of travellers). The booking of passengers from all stations between Karachi and Hyderabad, both inclusive, to the station of Tando Tharo, has been temporarily prohibited, and the same measure has been taken in regard to up-trains from the stations of Landhi, Pipri, Dabheji, and Ran Pathani, between Karachi and Kotri.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the above reports it appeared that in the Colaba District no cases of plague were detected. In the Fort District no cases and no deaths were reported. In the B Ward one case of plague and three deaths were detected. In the C Ward, Kumbarwada section, three cases and three deaths were recorded, and Khara Talao section one case and no deaths, and Bhuleshwar section no cases and one death were reported. In the D Ward (east) Dr. Jather removed a case from Mughbhat. In the same Ward (west) no cases and no deaths occurred. In the E Wards, Byculla section, no cases and two deaths, Mazagon section five cases and two deaths, Nagpada section two cases and no deaths, Kamatipura section no cases and one death, and Tardeo section no cases and no deaths were reported. In the F and G Wards two cases were recorded and removed to hospital.

RETURN OF THE MILITARY TO ORDINARY DUTY.

The Plague Committee, Bombay, having intimated that the services of the British Troops, with the exception of one officer and 50 Rank and File of the 2nd Durham L. I., at present encamped on the Kennedy Sea Face, are no longer required, the followings detachments will rejoin their respective Corps at once:—1st Shropshire Light Infantry—1 officer and 47 rank and file; 2nd Durham Light Infantry—1 officer, 47 rank and file. The party of the Durham Light Infantry will be despatched to Poona from the Victoria Terminus by the 11-30 passenger train to-night.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant was, respectively 3, 1 and 3, whereas on the same dates last year it was 27, 38, and 27. Notwithstanding that, almost all the residents of Lower Damaun with the exception of Mahomedans are now inoculated, and the epidemic has shown no signs of increasing, the people, in view of the paucity of medical gentlemen to look after the place, and remembering that the worst period of the epidemic of 1897 corresponded to the month following the closing of the Damaun frontiers and the climax was reached in the middle of April when the daily number of deaths remained stationary for about 8 days and then began to decrease, and the largest number of deaths which occurred on one day was 30, are leaving their houses for mandwas. The Ghanchis have left Ganchwad, the Golas the Golvad, and the Banias *en masse* are leaving to-day Vania Vad for the village of Bhimpora, where its owner, Mr. Musaji Haji Ahmed, has been kind enough to give permission to erect mandwas.—At Upper Damaun, outside the Fort, within a small area, plague continues making six or seven victims daily. Within Fort, which has rigidly severed its connection with the outside world, dead rats have made their appearance at different places. Yesterday they showed their presence in H. E. the Governor's stables, and, regardless of the sanctity of the place, they even appeared in his Excellency's palace, with the result that his Excellency had to leave the Fort immediately with his staff for Khali Kachigaun.

QUARANTINE AND INVALIDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of the authorities to a hardship, especially among the lower classes, which seems to have escaped all consideration. Medical men have often in their practice to deal with chronic cases, which sometimes defy all treatment, and it has often been a matter of great surprise to me, that after giving up the case as hopeless, they, as a last resource, have gone to the their "gaums" and after drinking their native "Panee" as they call it, I have seen them return to Bombay whole and hearty. I really believe their native air, better ventilation, and good nourishment, obtained there without much cost, goes a great way towards their recovery. Such has been my experience, especially among those suffering from lung complaints or rheumatism. Now it always unfortunately happen, that in these diseases there is always low fever. Such sick men therefore cannot now avail themselves of their old privileges of going to their gaums, as they are not allowed to proceed on their journey if they have the slightest symptom of fever. Their only consolation for the present lies in staying in some den in Bombay, not counting the cost and pining away gradually. Some time ago I tried to get passes for them to be allowed to proceed to their native place and wrote out a certificate, stating their complaint, and sent them for examination to the district medical officer. The reply was generally as follows: "The bearer is suffering from rheumatism and not from the plague as you certify, but as he has fever we cannot certify that he is free from every symptom of the plague." This seems to be such a jocular paradox, that I may well leave it to my readers for solution. I then advised them to go to the Bunder and try to see whether they would be allowed to travel, but they have invariably been sent back, because their temperatures were between 99 to 101 degrees. I am sure something should be done in such cases, otherwise even well-to-do people, recovering from any severe illness, will not be able to avail themselves of a change to any hill station which may at times be essential for regaining their previous health and vigour. I think the certificate of the medical attendant, together with the certificate of the district medical officer, stating all the facts of the case, should be sufficient to prove that although the man may have fever, it does not follow that he must be suffering from the plague. They should at least be allowed by the authorities at the bunder to go on to the steamer. Every facility should be given to expedite the journey of such invalids, and as far as possible they should, considering their weak condition, be exempted from the harassing detention and inconveniences of quarantine, when the complaint is definitely stated. I need say nothing more to condemn the present method, but I trust soon to see the much-desired improvement of allowing the poorer classes a part of their old privileges in going to their native places when they see that no benefit can be derived in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

April 14. D. M. De Silva.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to the 14th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Account previously acknowledged	16,378	11	10
R. A. R.	1	14	0
Mr. T. G. Smith	50	0	0
Total	16,430	9	10

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

The following is the list of donations and subscriptions in aid of the Hindu Fever Hospital.

	Rs.	a.
Messrs Kushaba Chapajee Kale and Sadashiv Sakharam Hande Deshmukh	200	0
Mr Sunderrao Atmaram	25	0
Mr Vaghojee Hanmantrao Bobde	38	0
Mr Damodar Gordhandas	20	0
Mr N H Pathak	100	0
Mr R S Sitaram Khanderao, M S H	15	0
Mr B M Malbari	50	0
The Hon'ble Dr Bhalchandra K Bhatavadekar	160	0
Mr Narayen Trimbak Vaidya	501	0
The Hon'ble Mr Narayen Ganesh Chandavarker	110	0
The Hon'ble Mr Dajee Abajee Khare	90	0
Mr Krishnajee Pandurang Phadke	50	0
A Parsee Gentleman	10	0
Mr Narayen Mangesh Wagle	10	0
Mr S D Dhuru	10	0
Clerks of the G I P Audit Office (through Raghunath Keshav Pendse	37	0
Members of the B B and C I R Goods Agents Office	10	12
Mr Gangadhar Narayen Moghe	10	0
Mr Govind Krishna Ranade	25	0
Mr R S Narayen Vishnoo Bapat	50	0
Mr Vasanjee Morarjee	51	0
Mr Dharamsey Purushottam	51	0
Mr Jiwandas Dharamsey	51	0
Mr Narayen Ganesh Patwardhan	15	0
Mr Hari Vithul Kelkar and other Clerks of the G I P Ry and Cashier's Office	14	0
Mr Vishwanath Dhondoba	50	0
Mr Muddon Jagannath	58	0
Mrs Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon	25	0
Mr Thackar Muljee Hansraj	10	0
Mr Narayen V Mandalik	51	0
Mr Vasudeo Krishna Abajee	50	0
Mr Vasanjee Khimjee	100	0
Mr A L Nair	20	0
Messrs Shivram Hashs, Vithoo Shenore, Ganoo Trimbak	100	0
Mr Venku Baloo	30	0
Mr Luxmidas Bhimjee	25	0
Messrs Jewan Sunwar and Danca Sunwar	50	0
Mr Mahadeo Dhurma Patil	70	0
Diwan Bahadur Luximon Jagannath	50	0
Mr Harishchandra Pandurang	45	0
Mr Tukaram Jawjee	56	0
Mr Shamrao M Rele	10	0
Mr Jagmohandas Shamaldas	10	0
Mr Cumma Rawjee	25	0
Sha Laljee Poonsey and Co	10	0
Clerks of the G I P Ry Goods Audit Office	22	10
Dr S V Kane	50	0
Mr Chhagandas Jamnadas	50	0
Mr Ganesh P Kelkar	10	0
Members of the Customs Account Office	23	12
Mr Curumsey Damjee	100	0
Mr Damjee Haridas	10	0
Mr Ebjee Oomersey	10	0
Mr Mawjee Madhavjee	20	0
Mr Keshavjee Jadhavjee	100	0
Mr Malappa Basappa Varad	100	0
Mr Bhaidas Narotamdas	50	0
Mr Luxmidas Khimjee	200	0
Mr Shantaram Narayen	10	0
The Hon'ble Jhaverilal U Yajnik	10	0
Mr Vishnoo Vithal Acharya	12	10
Messrs Nare and others	50	0
Mr Govind D Gadgil	25	0
Mr Ruttonsey Gokaldas	51	0
Mr Khanderao Morojee	10	0
Mr Bhiwa Ramjee Nare	135	0
Mr Ramjee Purushottum	50	0
Mr Ramkrishna L Dolus	19	0
Messrs. Shamrao Pandurang and Gajananrao	30	0
Mr Bapujee Dinanath	10	0
Mr Ramjee Govindjee	10	0
Mr Dharsey Nanjee	75	0
Clerks of the Bombay General Post Office	10	0
Clerks of the Post Master General's Office	23	6
Dead Letter Office staff	12	4
Customs Office Staff	45	0
Members of the Customs H A Office through G S Agashe	10	8
Mr Merwanjee Rustomjee	700	0
Messrs Talukchand and Shapurjee	500	0
Mr Nanu Narayen Kothare	75	0
Mr Ramdas Bhanjee	20	0
Estate of the late Chanda Ramjee	100	0
Mr J B Joglekar	10	0
Mr Damodar Govindjee	100	0
Mr Keshavjee Kalianjee	10	0
The Lodge Aryans	50	0
Mr Luxmon Raojee Gholup	20	0
Misses Cummino and Salamanka	10	0
Mr B G Jambhekar	10	0
Luxmibai widow of late Sakharam Narayen	10	0
Mr R S Vasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar	100	0
Mr Narayen Raghunath	10	0
Mr Sadashiv A Muranjan	10	0
Harishchandra Vasudeo Muranjan	50	0
Government Telegraph Office	15	8
B B and C I Railway Office	27	8
Mr Sadanand T Bhandari	10	0
Mr Sadanand Shrikrishnajee	25	0
Mr Gokaldas Madhavjee	151	0
Mr Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo	150	0
Gangadhar Bhat Shorat (through Mrs Luxmibai S N)	11	0
Natives of Canara (residing at Bombay)	15	0
Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas	60	0
Mr Ghelabhai Haridas	125	0
Mr Hari Sitaram Dixit	75	0
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahadeo G Ranade	300	0
Messrs Muljee Jetha and Co	125	0
Mr Mansukhlal M Munshi	20	0
Mr Mahadev R Bodas	15	0
Mr Bhau Harishchandra	30	0
Mr Bhai Jiwanji	20	0
Mr Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni	50	0
Mr Sakharam D Thorat	10	0
Shrimant Dhunderaj Vinayek Biwalkar	125	0

(To be continued.)

PLAGUE AMONG HORSES.

In the police head-quarters at Sholapur some horses were found suffering from plague. They were medically examined and buboes were discovered on their bodies, and consequently other horses were removed from the police head-quarters to some other suitable and healthy quarters.—*Deccan Herald.*

In a "Life" of Rajah Brooke, Sir Spencer St. John has an extraordinarily romantic theme, and one exactly to his taste. But the biography which he is writing for the Builders of Greater Britain Series is by no means his first of Rajah Brooke. Nineteen years ago, some eleven years after Brooke's death, he published the story of his friend's career. But it will bear re-telling, especially at a time of such universal interest in Greater Britain and her makers. Sir James Brooke was an ex-officer of the East India Company's service. Brooke's landing at Sarawak, North-West Borneo, in 1839, as an adventurer, in his own brig; his siding with the Sultan against the rebels; his appointment, by the grateful Sultan, as Rajah of Sarawak; his sea campaigns against the pirates, whom he finally crushed in 1849, were the chief incidents in one of the most remarkable careers in British story. Sir James Brooke's ambition that his territory of Sarawak, which he governed so wisely, should be recognised by the British Government as an independent State was, of course, gratified. It is fifty years since Sir Spencer St. John became Rajah Brooke's secretary.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 12th April were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th instant, 6 feet 1 inch against 8 feet on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops and preparations for the ensuing kharif season are progressing. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of wheat and gram is progressing all over the district, and that of mutter and jambho has been almost finished and their threshing commenced. Fodder is sufficient. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops has been almost finished, and their threshing is in progress. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season are progressing.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of rabi crops is progressing. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of jowari, wheat, rice and bajri have fallen by 4,6,2 and 4 chataks respectively per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Standing crops are in fair condition except in two talukas, where they have been injured by rust, insects and high winds. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 9th April 1898).—Harvesting of wheat has been nearly completed. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The prices of bajri, jowari, wheat and rice, second sort, are 15 seers, 16 seers, 10 seers 8 tolas, and 8 seers respectively per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The cattle are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of maize, bajri and wheat are 20,15-1/2 and 10 seers respectively per rupee.

Kaira.—Sowing of summer jowari crops in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking continues in some places. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Picking of cotton is in progress in the Olpad Chorasi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. Standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—Threshing of kharif and rabi crops continues. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of bajri and jowari have fallen and those of wheat and rice are steady.

Nasik.—Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops are in progress throughout the district. Lands are being prepared in the Sinnar, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas for the ensuing kharif season. The condition of fodder supply and the agricultural stock is good. Prices of food-grains are almost stationary.

Colaba(Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 6th, 4° warm on 7th and 1° warm on 8th and 9th; temperature normal from 10th to 12th. Vapour in air normal on 6th, 7th and 10th, and excessive on 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th. Abnormal wind northerly on 6th and southerly on 9th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rab-spreading and burning are in progress. Reaping of rabi crops is in progress. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The price of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee is 12 at Kalyan, 11 at Vada and Mokhada, 10 3-4 at Umbargaon, 10 1-2 at Mahim, Shahapur, Bhiwndi and Bassein, 10 at Thana and 9 1-2 at Dahanu.

Kolaba.—Reaping of pulse crops has been completed. The hot weather crops are good. Rab-burning is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 64 tolas per rupee. The price of rice has risen at Pen, Panvel and Mahad by 20, 72 and 40 tolas respectively; elsewhere it is stationary. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops has been almost completed. Rab-burning is in progress. The cattle are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The condition of rabi crops except jowari is good throughout the district. Reaping and threshing of these crops have been completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season both in the Maval and Deshi portions of the district. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of jowari and bajri show a slight fall in the Bhimthadi and Maval talukas; elsewhere they are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing has been completed. Preparation of land for the next season continues. The outturn of kharif crops is estimated to be below the average. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. The average price of the principal food-grains is 17 seers 65 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall was 2 cents at Madha. Harvesting of rabi crops has been nearly completed. Land is being prepared for the next season in the Barsi, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in the Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Pandharpur talukas; elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 21 seers per rupee.

Satara.—Preparation of land for the next season continues. The supplies of water and fodder are sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—There has been no rain during the week. Harvesting of rabi crops and cotton picking have been completed almost everywhere. Land is being prepared for the next season. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. The average price of food-grains is 24 seers 15 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—The rainfall during the week measured 7 cents at Belgaum and 3 cents at Murgod. Harvesting of late crops including cotton picking has been nearly completed. Land is being prepared for the next season. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is good. The supplies of fodder, water and food are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain in the Kalghatgi Taluka measuring 33 cents. Cotton picking is in progress. Land is being prepared for the next season in some places. The condition of standing crops is good. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 18 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Harvesting of the second crop continues. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Rajkot.—Cotton picking and soil cultivation are in progress. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The average prices of wheat, bajri Jawari and gram are 11 seers 70 tolas, 12 seers 40 tolas, 15 seers 20 tolas, and 13 seers 30 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Cotton picking is in progress. Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 16½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Cotton picking has been completed in the Kadi Division, but continues in the Baroda and Navsari divisions. Harvesting of rabi crops has been completed in the Kadi Division. The price of bajri is 30, of wheat 20, of superior rice 14, and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

AN UNEXPLORED FIELD OF SCIENCE.

SUBSTANCES THAT PHOTOGRAPH THEMSELVES IN THE DARK.

The other afternoon Dr. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., delivered the annual Bakerian Lecture, before the Royal Society. The Subject—"Further Experiments on the action exerted by certain metals and other bodies on a photographic plate"—might seem at first sight to be interesting only to the avowed scientist. The experiments, however, which Dr. Russell has of late been carrying out are so original, so striking, and of such absorbing interest, that no apology is needed for bringing them before the readers of this paper, especially as they are quite unknown to the general public, who, although not caring for abstruse scientific problems are yet glad to hear of any wonderful discovery in the world of science. Dr. Russell is at present working in one of the rooms of the Davy-Faraday Laboratory of the Royal Institution, and it was here says a correspondent that I saw him a few days ago, and had the privilege of seeing some of the results of his curious researches. Briefly, Dr. Russell has discovered a method of photography, without the aid of light. This, of course, reads paradoxically; but, as yet, there is no word to convey the idea of pictures taken in the dark. He has found that a polished piece of zinc, if laid on a highly sensitive photographic plate, will in four or five hours so act on it that on development a complete picture of the zinc is produced, showing the scratches or any ruled lines, or faint pattern drawn on it. If flaws exist in the metal, they are clearly seen, and the whole process is accomplished without the aid of daylight. The curious fact has been arrived at that certain substances are able to photograph themselves when shut up in a drawer or cupboard in which there is also a photographic plate. There are experiments which anyone may try for himself. No expensive apparatus is needed, and the results are apparent to anyone accustomed to photographic work. Absolute contact of the substance and the plate is not necessary, for screens interposed between them, in most cases, have no effect on this action. Mercury, magnesium, cadmium, zinc, nickel, aluminium, pewter, fusible metal, lead, bismuth, tin, cobalt, antimony—all these metallic bodies are capable of producing pictures of themselves or a photographic plate, when put away together with it in a dark place for a certain number of hours. And the power is not limited to metallic substances. Any ordinary smooth piece of wood laid on a photograph plate will act like zinc in impressing its picture on the plate. A section of a young larch tree will give a good photograph of itself if placed near a sensitive plate for some time in a dark place; the different rings and the layer of bark will be clearly seen. Bodies such as straw, hay, bamboo, oiled silk, and many others will depict themselves on the plates. Even pill boxes can photograph themselves in the dark. As to the practical results of these interesting experiments, it is too early yet to speak, but all will watch Dr. Russell's further experiments with great curiosity.

THE TRANS-ASIATIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Alexis Krausse, writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The Trans-Siberian Railway, undoubtedly the greatest engineering undertaking of the century, will be the most notable line in the world. In length it will exceed that of the Central Pacific route across America by more than a thousand miles. It will open up a territory as big as Europe which has hitherto been closed to trade, and it will vastly increase the wealth, the resources, and the political power of the Russian Empire.

The building of a railway across Central Asia has long been the dream of Russian statesmen, who, besides realizing the many commercial benefits to be attained, recognized the immense strategic importance of a means of direct communication with the Pacific sea-board, an achievement which could only result in the placing of Russia in the front of the great naval Powers. The construction of a trunk line of some 5,000 miles is, however, not a task to be lightly undertaken, and although the scheme was discussed as long ago as 1854, when the Ussuri country was ceded to the Tsar, and Vladivostock pitched on as the future naval stronghold, no practical steps were taken until 1870, when surveys were commenced in Western Siberia, and the Ural line was constructed.

The survey suffered from various interruptions, however, and so recently as 1890 nothing was definitely decided. In the following year the Tsar, then Tsarevitch, made his historic progress through the eastern empire; in March, 1891, he cut the first sod, and placed a stone in position to mark the event, at Vladivostock. A start having thus been made, matters were promptly taken in hand. The late Tsar became interested in the undertaking, and appointed a committee of high officials charged with the administration. Final plans were approved, and the work of construction proceeded with in so energetic a manner that, out of a total of 4,708 miles to be constructed, 2,900 are completed, and the first express train is announced to run from St. Petersburg to Nijni-Udinsk a distance of 3,000 miles, towards the end of April.

In its general plan the Trans-Siberian Railway runs across Asia in continuation of the Riazan-Samara line from Moscow. It will thus be a simple matter to run through trains from the northern capital via Samara and Ufa to Tscheliabinsk, at which point the Siberian Railway actually begins. Thence the road lies across the northern steppes of the Orenburg district, by Petropavlovsk, Omsk, Kainsk, and Taiga, whence a branch line of sixty miles leads to Tomsk; to Krasnoyarsk, famed for its gold workings, and thence bearing southwards to Nijni-Udinsk and Irkutsk, the centre capital. From Irkutsk the railway skirts the "unfathomable" Lake Baikal, and passes via Chita to Stretensk. Beyond the line reaches to the northern bank of the Amur, which it follows as far as Haborovka. Here the river is crossed, and the line turns southwards to the east of the Usuri, until the terminus is reached outside Vladivostock, 5,912 English miles from St Petersburg.

Such was the itinerary determined for the construction of this huge undertaking. Begun at either end, a portion of the eastern terminal was first opened. The Usuri section between Grafsh and Vladivostock was working in 1895, when upward of 70,000 men were labouring in different parts of the line. It was, however, found that the engineering features of the eastern section between Habarovka and Irkutsk were in many places difficult, and involved great and unexpected outlay; and for this reason, strengthened probably by political aims, but little has been done to this portion of the road beyond making surveys of a more or less rough-and-ready kind. The sections between the European boundary and Irkutsk, on the other hand, presented no particular difficulties. The country is generally easy, and the gradients slight, and these have been pushed on with such success that Irkutsk will be in railway communication with St. Petersburg before the end of the coming summer.

A CHANGE OF PLAN.

The difficult nature of the country round Lake Baikal has caused an important change in the plans originally decided on. The line was first designed to pass round the north side of this inland sea; but the land was found to be little more than a morass, and it was decided to go round the south end as an alternatives. The surveys which have been taken out, however, present a number of very serious difficulties, including steep gradients, high embankments, deep cuttings through solid rock, and a tunnel 12,530 feet long. It was therefore decided to leave this section for a while, and as an alternative it was determined to carry the line from Irkutsk direct to the shores of the lake at Taltsinskai, and to ferry the train across twenty miles of water. In the winter, when the lake is frozen, it is intended to lay rails across the ice from shore to shore. From Baikal it is proposed to run the train over the summit level into the Valley of the Amur, where it will be left, the passengers going on board a transport which will convey them down stream over the 1,200 miles to Habarovka, whence train will be taken to Vladivostock.

But the powers conferred on Russia by the Manchurian railway treaty with China will, in all probability, cause this combined rail and river route to be greatly modified. The treaty in question authorizes the construction of a railway through Northern Manchuria from a point on the Trans-Baikal section of the Siberian road, to be determined by the Russian authorities. The effect of this will be to cut off the vast angle caused by the course of the Usuri, and the saving of some six hundred miles between Onon, the probable point of junction on the Russian line, and Vladivostock, as well as a marked economy in the cost of construction, owing to the abence of engineering difficulties in the Chinese territory. The total length of the Manchurian railway will be 1,270 miles, of which 950 will be in Chinese territory.

BRIDGES AND ROADWAY.

The engineering features of the Trans-Siberian Railway consist mainly in the construction of many bridges. The number of important rivers which water the plains of Central Asia forms its most noteworthy physical feature, and some of these will necessitate the undertaking of very large works. There are in all fifteen bridges of more than 700 feet span, of which four will be over 2,000 ft. The great bridge which carries the line over the Yenesi at Krasnoyarsk is 3,000 ft. in length. It will be completed during the coming summer, but the spanning of the Amur outside Habarovka, where it is 8,400 ft. wide, has not yet been commenced. Some of the earthwork necessary is also severe. There are several embankments of more than fifty feet. One near Nijni-Udinsk is 70 ft., and a piece at the summit level reaches 120 ft. above the level of the surrounding country. In the last-named section is a long cutting through hard rock 118 ft. deep.

The general construction of the line would hardly find favour with one of our own Local Government Board inspectors. In its greater portion it has been built on the "let's get it done and the trains will do the rest" principle. The banks are loosely packed and the road is of the roughest. The stations, except at the more important towns, are mere sheds, often constructed of sleepers or rough-hewn planks piled one on the other. The rails in use are of Russian steels, weighing 16 lb. to the foot, and are laid directly on the sleepers, the use of "chairs" being thus avoided. The method employed is to place the rail in a notch previously sawn in the sleeper and pin it to the wood by means of spikes passed through holes pierced in the flange. The gauge is that of the Russian railway system, five feet, and the greatest distance shown between stations on the original plana is forty miles. The outcome of the want of care exhibited in the construction of the necessary works is exhibited in the case of the South Usuri section of the line at the Vladivostock end, which was completed in 1895. The permanent way is in an extremely bad state, and considerable repairs are now in progress. It is an open secret that the embankments have been so loosely thrown together as to be seriously damaged every time a flood occurs, this being at frequent intervals

COST AND PROFITS.

The cost of trunk line will be enormous. Up to the end of last year no less than £32,700,000 had been expended, the mileage completed being 2,540. This gives an average of £12,800 a mile, and it must be borne in mind that the most difficult, and therefore most costly, sections of the work are not yet commenced. The cost of the completed line will, therefore probably reach from £13,000 to £14,000 a mile, and Mr. John Michell's suggested estimate of £38,000,000 will be considerably exceeded even without including the Manchurian line, which is not to be a Governmental, but a company's undertaking.

It is yet too soon to attempt to gauge the commercial and financial results of the completion of this gigantic undertaking. Its political and strategic influence is likely to be extreme, the more so inasmuch as not only have the plans been devised under the advice of the ablest military authorities, but important changes have been made during construction in order to attain additional security, or to achieve better facilities for handling large bodies of troops. Thus in the building of the Usuri section, the line was changed more than 100 versts in order to be protected from the attack of cannon on the Chinese frontier, close to which it was originally intended to run; and in places where it was found that it was liable to injury from floods the road has been turned and rebuilt.

It is stated that by employing the Trans-Baikal mixed route, described above, the journey from the Urals to Vladivostock, which recently occupied several months, will be performed in something less than three weeks, which, when once the railway is completed throughout, will be reduced to twelve days. But the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway in its original design is, for some time at least, extremely unlikely, since the Manchurian route affords such susperior advantages; and when this is built it is possible that the entire journey will be performed in ten days, or even less.

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GERMAN CRITICISM OF BRITISH ARMAMENTS.

Perhaps the best all-round account in short compass of the British fleet is that contained in the second part of the present work, which is the second volume of the splendid series "Die Heere und Flotten der Gegenwart" ("Armies and Navies of the Present Day"), published by Messrs. Schall and Grund of Berlin. When we say short compass, we mean short relatively to the importance of the subject. This account of the British fleet fills two hundred and seventy large pages. Its author, Captain Stenzel, is one of the most learned and able naval writers of the day. He has made an exhaustive, and, we are glad to add, admiring, study of the British fleet. His style is admirably clear and direct. It is a pity that so few Englishmen can read Captain Stenzel in his own language. The author of the section on the British army is an anonymous British officer, who writes German as if it were his mother tongue. After a short historical introduction, he plunges into the subject of recruiting, from which he proceeds to the constitution administration, and career of the regular army, and militia, yeomanry, volunteers, &c. Every topic connected with the regular and auxiliary forces in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies is dealt with; and there is a profusion of coloured and black-and-white illustrations, including uniforms and flags, regimental types, weapons, and portraits of famous generals. But to our German neighbours the more interesting of the two sections is sure to be that on the navy. Every page Captain Stenzel writes is meant as a moral to his fellow countrymen. The English, he tells them, have grown so strong and built up their huge Empire because, more than any other nation, they have understood the principles of sea power. He rightly attributes the beginnings of English maritime supremacy to the Commonwealth. Having dwelt at considerable length on the naval lassitude and neglect which followed the stupendous combat with France, the German author points out how a new era of naval activity began in 1889, and how this is as much owing to the nation as to its statesmen. In the next war England will, Captain Stenzel believes, display the same vast energy which she put forth at many a crisis during the epoch which closed at Trafalgar. The section contains an estimate of the fighting strength of the English fleet at the beginning of the new century, and numerous illustrations of ships ancient and modern, with plans of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Devonport. Among the portraits is one of Nelson opposite his flagship the Victory.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 14.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept Mr Little's resignation of his appointment as Solicitor to Govt and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, with effect from the 18th April 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Behramjee Rustamjee Sanjana to be Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Broach, vice Mr Parbhushankar Jeybhai, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C E Belli-Bivar, 7th Bo Lancers, to be Cant Magte at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt A E S Hartigan, transferred.

Capt C E Belli-Bivar is further appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Azam Rayappa Satyappa, Special Head Karkun on Plague duty, Kaladgi, to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the limits of the town of Kaladgi in the district of Bijapur, with the powers of a Magte of the second class in respect to offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivandas Lakhia, City Magte, Surat, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotam Shah to act as City Magte, Surat, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivandass Lakhia or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotam Shah is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Surat.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H O Quin, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr R E Candy, I C S, on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar to be Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, vice Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, retiring; and Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kanara, pending the return of Mr L G Deshmukh from leave.

Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, acting Collector of Belgaum, is granted furlough for two years.

Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirgauda Artal, Dist Depy Collr, Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Sir James MacNabb Campbell, M A, LL D, K C I E, I C S acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is allowed furlough for one year.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, Suptdg Engr, first class, temporary rank, on special duty in connection with the City of Bombay Improvement Trust from the date of his relief by Mr Burke.

Surgn-Capt C H L Meyer, M D, B S Lon, has been appointed to act as Medical Officer, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1898.

Asst Surgn Jehangir Pestanji Wadia, L M and S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Charitable Dispensary, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1898, vice Asst Surgn Dadaji Nathaji Selke, retired.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—Plague.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell, I C S, to be a Member of the Karachi Plague Committee vice Mr R Giles, M A, resigned.

The services of Major P J H Aplin, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jagjiwan Gavrishankar is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj in the Kaira District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao Pavgi, Mamlatdar of Salsette in the Thana Dist, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Dohad in Panch Mahals District during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbai Desai, B A, appointed to act as City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and is permitted to draw the first class Magisterial allowance attached to that taluka.

Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B A, Special Magte, Bandra, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Salsette during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao Pavgi or until further orders.

Mr Dossabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria, B A, Head Clerk to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Godhra in the Panch Mahals Dist vice Rao Saheb Jhaverbbhai Nathabhai, retired, or until further orders.

Southern Division

Rao Saheb Shantvirapa Virsangapa Menasinkai, Mamlatdar of Belgaum, to be Mamlatdar of Athni in the Belgaum Dist with first class Magisterial allowance.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Vasudev Mulgund, acting Mamlatdar of Athni in the Belgaum Dist to be acting Mamlatdar of Khanapur in the same dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balaji Majli, Mamlatdar of Khanapur in the Belgaum Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Narayan Ajgaonkar, Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, to be Mamlatdar of Belgaum.

In consequence of the death, on the 18th ultimo, of Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar, third grade Mamlatdar, the following promotions, appointment and transfers are ordered with effect from the 19th idem:—Rao Saheb Shantvirapa Virsangapa Mensenkai, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to be permanent third grade. Rao Saheb Balkrishna Balaji Sane, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade. Rao Saheb Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be fourth grade Mamlatdar on probation. Mr Krishnaji Anant Huilgol, Head Karkun of the Sampgaon Taluka, is appointed to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, and is posted to Kod in the Dharwar Dist. Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad, Mamlatdar of Kod in the Dharwar Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Honavar in the Kanara Dist. Mr M R Saklasha, Mamlatdar of Honavar in the Kanara Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Hubli in the Dharwar Dist. Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balwant Moghe, Mamlatdar of Hubli in the Dharwar District, to be Mamlatdar of Sirsi in the Kanara Dist with first class Magisterial allowance.

In consequence of the termination of the appointment as extra Depy Collr, Poona, of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Dewal, first grade Mamlatdar of Bagalkot, the following reversions and transfer of Mamlatdar are ordered in this Division:—Rao Saheb Govind Venkatesh Datar, sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar, to revert to the second grade. Rao Saheb Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, to revert to the third grade. Rao Saheb Balkrishna Balaji Sane, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar to revert to the fourth grade. Rao Saheb Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, acting Mamlatdar of Sangmeshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist, to revert to his post of Head Clerk to the Collector of Kolaba. Rao Saheb Subrao Venkatesh Yalgiri, fourth grade Mamlatdar, at present doing duty at Bagalkot in the Bijapur Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Sangmeshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist.

A new Alpine railway to connect Berlin with Milan is talked of, the "Morning Leader" says. The route will be through Monaco and Pantenkirchen, over the Tyrolese border, along the course of the River Inn, and to descend the Valtollina as far as Sondrio. Here it will join the branch to Colico and thence the late line to Milan. Negotiations on the subject are in progress, and a commission is being formed to communicate with the German, Swiss, and Italian Governments. In Germany great importance, strategic as well as commercial, is attached to the project.

The late Professor Owen was asked by some friends what was the greatest compliment ever paid to him. He said that one morning he was walking across Waterloo Bridge on his way from Sheen to the old British Museum in Bloomsbury, and had paid his halfpenny at the turnstile, when the toll-keeper ran after him. "Professor Owen," the man cried excitedly "there are whales in the river! There are whales in the river", "I never felt more heartily complimented," said the famous old naturalist, "than in finding that the ignorant man who took my halfpenny should know me so well and my interest in natural history."

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. MCKINLEY has just received from an Irish lady who has gone to America a timely present in the shape of some photographs of the thatched cottage and its neighbourhood where his great-grandfather lived, and where his great-uncle, Francis McKinley, was hanged during the Rebellion of '98. This was in Dervock, near Ballymoney, county Antrim, whose inhabitants to-day are said to be proud of the fact that the Chief Magistrate of the United States is a descendent of a son of "Ould Ireland."

Princess Maud of Wales (now Princess Charles of Denmark) is said to be a very good linguist, and is, according to the *Lady's Realm*, one of the few members of the Royal Family who are quite familiar with Russian. She is devoted to reading and is particularly fond of the works of "Owen Meredith," the late Lord Lytton, especially "Lucille." Another taste of hers which makes no small demand upon the intellectual powers is chess, in which ladies are not generally supposed to excel. Princess Maud has an exquisite collection of sets of chessmen; and one of the few public movements with which she has allowed herself to be associated was the Ladies' International Chess Congress.

The will of Miss Frances E. Willard, written some three years ago, bequeaths only a small estate. This is its opening sentence: "This is my last will and testament, after fifty-six years of my Heavenly Father's discipline and blessing to prepare me for better work hereafter (as I believe) in the wonderful worlds unknown." By the terms of the will of Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerest and Miss Anna A. Gordon are appointed her literary executors. They will issue a book as soon as possible covering Miss Willard's life, especially the last ten years.

The Special Commissioner of the *Tailor and Cutter* attended the first meeting of the new London County Council in a professional capacity. It will be flattering to our opponents to learn that "the group of Moderates gave the impression of being better dressed than the majority of their opponents." That, of course, was to be expected. The Labour and extra Progressive member, on the other hand, seem, on the whole, to have shown "a disregard for sartorial excellence," although "more than ten righteous ones were to be seen, whose virtues of dress redeemed the others."

A number of individual members receive the Commissioner's special attention, as for example: "Dr. Collins was darkly, but neatly, attired in a black Frock of good proportions that hung evenly from the shoulders. Lord Carrington also did great credit to his tailor. Mr. Torrance dresses well, his outfit being a black Frock coat, with low rolling lapels that lay snug to the breast and seemed to fit well in every other respect. Mr. Sawell was also of the number who wore a good-fitting Frock coat; but, then, he has had many years' practical experience of this subject. Sir John Blundell Maple betrays little of the sportsman in his Councillor's outfit; a black Frock with silk facings and grey trousers were sober enough, although his stand-up collar and fancy scarf just savoured a little of the Paddock. Mr. Goulding's tall and lanky form was enwrapped in the orthodox black Frock. He seemed to be much in demand in the "lobby." So also was Mr. Napier in a dark grey Frock of good-fitting qualities." Altogether, the Commissioner concludes that, "compared with Parliamentary members the County Councillors stant very well" so far as their clothes are concerned.

Having resolved to establish himself in London, Mr. Edward Compton has, jointly with Mr. Milton Bode, taken over the Dalston Theatre, and in June next, when is provincial tour has been completed, the Compton Comedy Company will be disbanded. It is not Mr. Compton's intention, however, to apply himself to the task of fostering old English comedy in the domains of Dalston, the playhouse there being acquired as a piece of theatrical property, just as in the case of the Dover Theatre, which Mr. Compton has now also taken over. "Don't suppose I am going to give up acting," he tells a representative. "As a matter of fact, I shall play just as much as over, and I have several new things on hand for the Londoners, including an adaptation of a popular novel." This means that Mr. Compton will, in all likelihood, be seen in the autumn at a West End Theatre surrounded by a strong cast.

With the disbandment of the Compton Comedy Company Mr. Lewis Ball, the veteran actor, will retire from the active life of the stage. He was several times out of the cast owing to feeble health, for he is in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Toole, now in retirement for a year, is only sixty-six, while his old comrade, Mr. John Billington, is sixty-eight, and Mr. Hermann Vezin is sixty-nine.

We learn from an Indian paper that "Mr. and Mrs. Thambynayagampillai are now on a visit to Kovilkudyirr uppu. Mr. Thambynayagampillai is the son of judge G. S. Arianayagampillai, and son-in-law of Mr. A. Jambulingammudelliar." So much for that. Another "name" item comes from across the Atlantic. "A new town in Oklahoma Territory has been named Zangwill in honour of the novelist of that name."

The "New York World" has a "chirographist" on its staff who tells the characters of its readers from their handwriting week by week. By some means or other he has got hold of a specimen of the handwriting of the Prince of Wales, and gives his Royal Highness an excellent character. "This specimen," it seems, "is very noticeable for its sympathetic and tactful characteristics. It has the signs of that diplomacy which is the accompaniment of superior education and intelligence, and which bears no relation to cunning or craft. It is logical, harmonious, and affectionate. Its easy flow and angle indicate an unusually sympathetic nature, one to whom suffering of all kinds will be painful," and so on. But, of course, the characteristics of the Prince of Wales have long been common knowledge.

The death is reported from the Antipodes of two of the Colonial troopers who were in London for the Diamond Jubilee. One is Mr. Muntz, of New South Wales, who was killed the other day at Bathurst through a fall from his charger. The other is the Maori chief Hori Ropiha, who died at Hawke's Bay, where he was a leading rangatira. He seemed to be delicate when in London, although his natural geniality made him one of the best remembered among the Maoris. He was one of the most active dancers in the haka given by the Maoris at the Seddon banquet, and was the life of the Savage Club when he visited that congenial centre.

Many will be glad to learn that Mr. Henry Russell, though in his eighty-sixth year, continues to enjoy excellent health and spirits. He is, however, rarely seen now outside his pretty home at Maida Vale. There, according to a contributor to the "Young Man," who visited him lately, he is spending the evening of his life with his devoted wife. Mr. Russell is by no means an "armchair" veteran. His visitor found him busy at the bench, where he still makes excellent use of a bag of carpenter's tools, turning out the neatest little articles imaginable for birthday presents and Christmas boxes. He lives systematically, rising at nine, and retiring at eleven, and though he rarely drinks anything stronger than water he smokes a dozen cigars a day.

One interesting fact was gathered by Mr. Russell's visitor about the happy home life of the composer. As each birthday comes round, Mrs. Russell invariably prepares a surprise for her husband, and two or three years ago she secured a magnificent musical box containing eight of Mr. Russell's chief songs, which commenced to play as soon as the midnight bells signalled that the memorable day had come round once more. The delight of the aged composer, as suddenly, in the stillness of night, the air was filled with the melodies of sixty years ago, may be better imagined than described. Asked his opinion on the popular songs of the day, Mr. Russell made answer, "I don't like them. They are unworthy, and the songs themselves are generally degrading."

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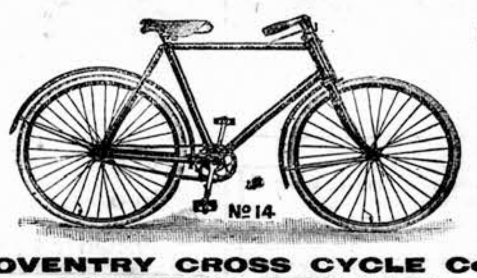

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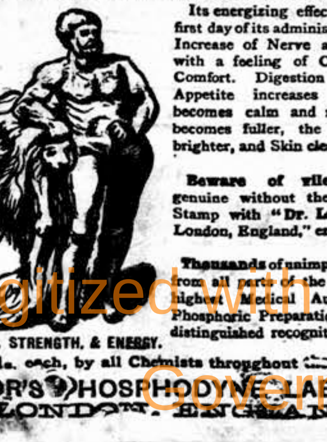

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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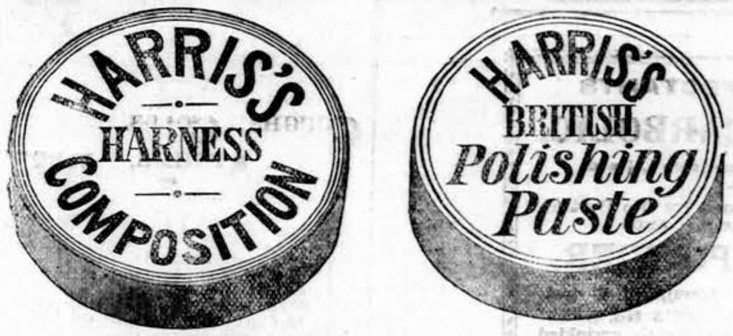

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1896.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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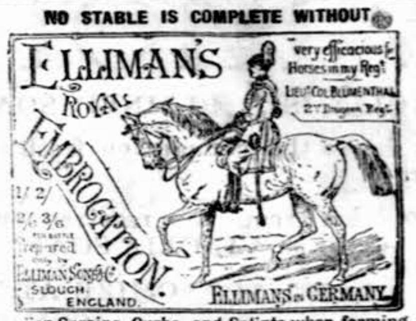

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For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
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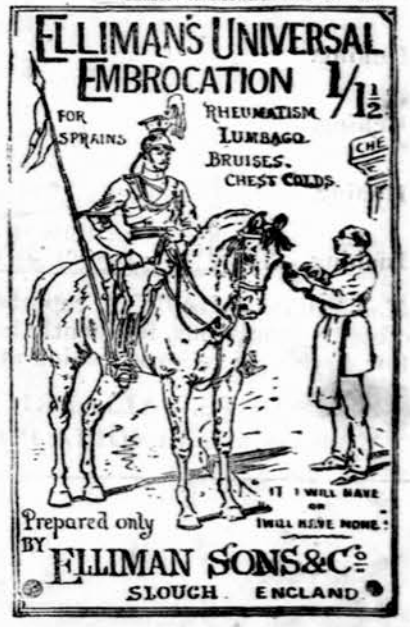

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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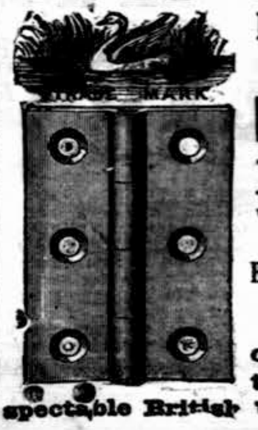

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For Itching.	Face Spots.
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The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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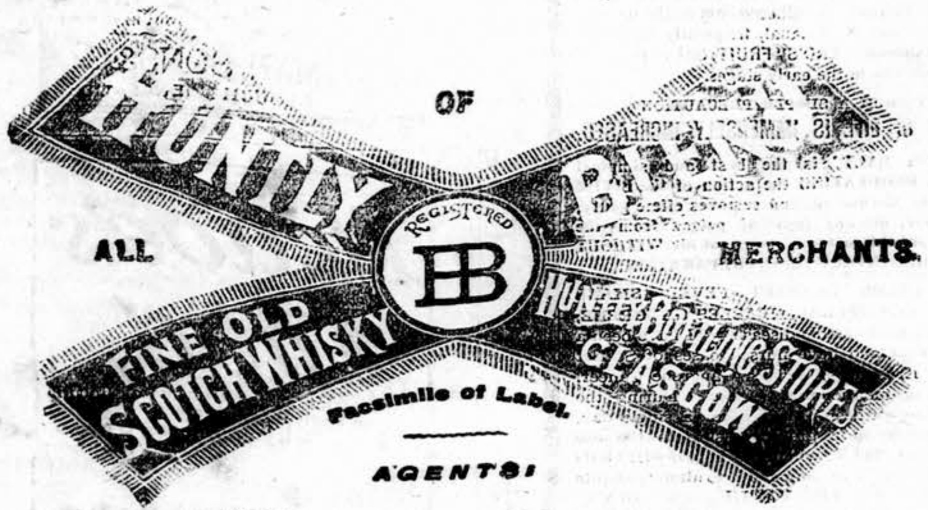

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS. AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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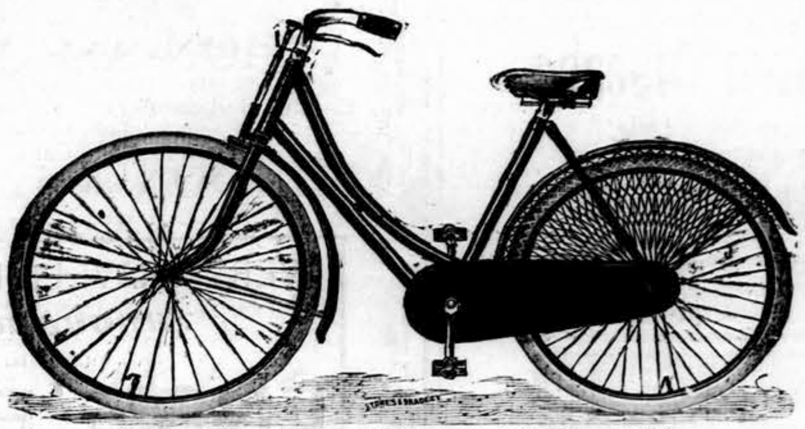

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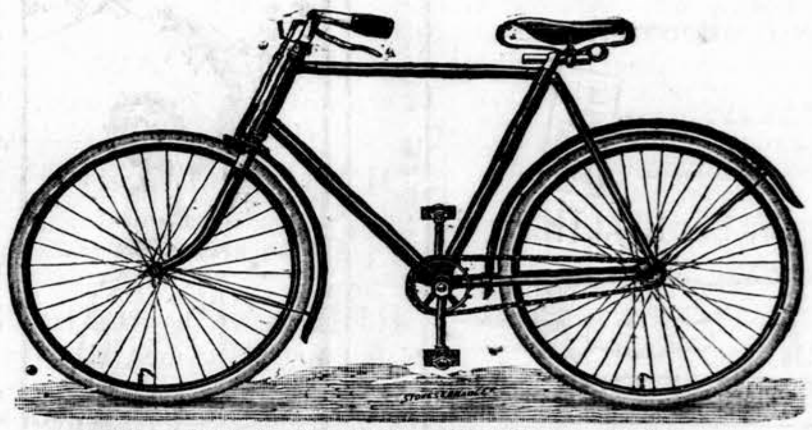

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The "KANGAROO."

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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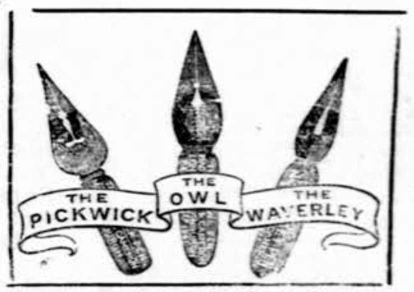

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